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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
27th Apr.	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th „	PENINSULAR	5294	....	....
15th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	OCEANA	6610	....	....
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	....	....
13th „	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
27th „	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,338	Guionnet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Cassanova	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,681	Boyer	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st „ „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June „

For further Particulars apply to
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MARCH 1st, 1907.
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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	City of Agra	4,508	Apl. 10	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	„ 29	May 10	„ 21	„ 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,32	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 26

* Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 29th Apl.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 25th Apl.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 26th Apl.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 2,025 tons, on MONDAY, 29th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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23rd April, 1907.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	30th April.
*† PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

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FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Gucchi	15th June „
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July „

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ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June „
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July „

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PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.
PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.
PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.
BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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JAMES MURDOCH,
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The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

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Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
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Karachi.	Kwala Lompor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... „ 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND .... „ 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ...... „ 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryo'un (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.
Prices on Application.
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,
BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,
Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES,
VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,
FITTINGS for all instruments.
STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.
TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS, WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

P. CABRAL & SON
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Rs. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MALTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at A. Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S.S. "OCEANA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. A Shed, Prince's Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within 7 days from date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,
Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per s. s. "ORSEOLO," of the Venetian S. N. Co. are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 16 Berth.

The Company's Surveyors, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "HOHENFELS," Nos. 10-11 Sheds, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 24th April, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on and from FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1907, Season-Ticket and Free Pass holders will NOT BE ALLOWED TO TRAVEL by the DOWN and UP PUNJAB MAILS, between Bombay and Kalyan Stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 23RD APRIL, 1907.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a PATTERN making Shed, will be received up to Noon on 8th May, 1907, at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred).

Copies of Forms of Tender can be obtained free of charge, from the Office of the Undersigned, and the Conditions of Contract, Plan and specification of Works and other particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Architect to the Institute, Mr. Shapurji N. Chandabhoy, F. R. I., B. A. &c. (Marker's Buildings), Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, Bombay, 23rd April, 1907.

THE SHROFF AND CO., LTD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons having any CLAIM or CLAIMS against the above-named Co. should make known the same to the undersigned at their Office at House No. 3438, Girdhar Jiva's building opposite Bhuleshwar market within 15 days from notice hereof after which date the same will not be considered.—Dated this 23rd day of April 1907.

SHA JOITACHAND KIKABHAI,
SHA DAYABHAI RATANCHAND,
Liquidators.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE TRAIN now leaving MATHERAN at 6-30 will, on and from SATURDAY the 20th April, 1907, LEAVE at 7-15 and ARRIVE NERAL, at 9-15 instead of at 8-35.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH APRIL, 1907.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate. Apply to—

F. R. J.,
55, FRERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twenty-first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Friday, the 19th April 1907, a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1907, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1907, on production of their Share certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 19TH APRIL 1907.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Friday, the 19th April, 1907, a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 80 per Whole Share, and at Rs. 20 per Quarter Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1906, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1907, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (Standard Time), to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1907, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID and Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 19TH APRIL 1907.

STILL UNSURPASSED.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.

It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, Near Zooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

REFERENCE AND BUSINESS BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The A. B. C. Universal Commercial Electric Telegraphic Code. By W. Clauson.—Thue, F. R. G. S. ...	17	8
Bacon's Pocket Atlas and Gazetteer of the World, 1904 ...	2	3
The National Ready Reckoner: A series of Commercial Tables containing Calculations. Suitable for all Trade purposes with Profit and Discount Tables and Wages Calculator,	1	14
Pitman's Dictionary of Commercial Correspondence, in English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian...	6	9
The Gem Pocket Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language. With an Appendix,	0	12
A New French and English Dictionary compiled from the Best Authorities in both Languages. Revised by James Bovelle, B.A. Aided by de O. Agew Payne ...	2	10

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Medical Annual: A Year Book of Treatment and Practitioner's Index. Illustrated 1907 ...	6	9
Imagination and its Wonders. By Arthur Lovell ...	4	6
The Whole Art of Billiards. Illustrated by 900 Diagrams of strokes taken from the actual Match Play of Professionals, etc. By F. M. Hotine and others. Illustrated...	1	5
From Naboth's Vineyard. Being Impressions formed during a fourth visit to South Africa undertaken for the 'Tribune' Newspaper. By Sir Wm. Butler, G. C. B. ...	3	4
The Common Colics of the Horse. Their Causes, Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment. By H. Caulton Reeks, F. R. C. V. S.	4	6
Clinical Methods. A Guide to the Practical Study of Medicine. By Robert Hutchinson, M. D., F. R. C. P., etc., and H. Rainy, M. A., F. R. C. P., etc. With Coloured and other Illustrations ...	7	14
Mechanical Dentistry. A Practical Treatise on the Construction of the various kinds of Artificial Dentures, etc. By Charles Hunter, 1906 ...	3	4
The Training of the Body for Games Athletics, Gymnastics, and other forms of Exercise and for Health, Growth and Development. By F. A. Schmidt M. D. and Eustace H. Miles, M. A. Illustrated ...	2	3
Breakdowns at Sea and How to Repair them. With 99 Illustrations ...	4	6
Reed's Useful Hints to Sea-going Engineers and How to Repair and Avoid "Breakdowns." With Diagrams, etc. ...	3	1
Modern Sporting Gunnery. A Manual of Practical information for Shooters of to-day. By Henry Sharp ...	6	9
The Principles of Bridge and the Laws of the Game. With Cases and Decisions Reviewed and Explained. By "Badsworth" 2nd Edition ...	3	1
How to Read Character in Handwriting, or the Grammar of Graphology described and illustrated. By Henry Frith ...	0	12
Dogs. Edited by Harding Cox Part II. (now ready.) The Irish Ferrier; The Welsh Ferrier; The Airedale Ferrier and containing 6 full-page plates in Colour and Photogravure ...	9	3
Sketches in Mafeking and East Africa. By Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C. B., F. R. G. S. With many fine Coloured and numerous half tone Illustrations ...	18	6

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 (one thousand) tons of SEEBPORE COAL delivered in the Cutch port of Tuna.

200 (Two hundred) tons to be delivered before the monsoon begins and the remaining 800 (Eight hundred) tons to be delivered before 31st October, 1907.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders will be received till 10th May, 1907, and be opened at 12 o'clock noon on that day in the office of the Undersigned at Bhuj-Cutch.

The Undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL KIRBY, A. M. I. C. E.,
Manager and Engineer,
Cutch State Railway.

Cutch State Railway Manager and Engineer's Office, 16th April 1907.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Executors of the late Haji Mahomed Abba have STARTED A NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT under the name of HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their Shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3082.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS BLANCHE ESMONDE
(SOPRANO.)

FROM "THE QUEENS HALL" LONDON.

AFTERNOON CONCERT?

TOWN HALL.

THIS EVENNING,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH, at 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

1.	Piano Solo	Selected	Miss Eva Grogan.
2.	Love's Echo	"Earnest Newton"	Miss Blanche Esmonde.
3.	Down the Vale	"Moir"	Mr. Widdup.
4.	Romanza	Cavalleria Rusticana (Mascagni)	Miss Blanche Esmonde.
5.	Violin Solo	a { Berceuse de Jocelyn } "Godard." b { Mazur } "Mlynarski."	Miss GLADYS DOVE.
6.	Song	a { When thou art nigh } b { God keep thee pure } "Edward Nicholls."	Miss BLANCHE ESMONDE.
7.	Song	Selected	Mr. Widdup.
8.	Violin Solo	"Romance" "Becker"	Miss Gladys Dove
9.	Song	Chanson De Stephano "Gounod"	Miss Blanche Esmonde.
10.	Song	The Rose and the Rue "Randegger"	Miss Blanche Esmonde.

Accompanist MISS EVA GROGAN.

TICKETS.—Rs. 3, 2, & 1.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

Grand Piano kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
GENERAL and MRS. GREENFIELD.

GAIETY THEATRE.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,
CONCLUDING WITH THE ORIGINAL FARCICAL DRAMA:

VINOLIA'S VENGEANCE
OR
THE MYSTERY OF THE MURDERED DUKE.

FRIDAY, 26th APRIL, at 9-30 p.m.
Proceeds to be devoted to the CLARE ROAD CONVENT WIDOWS' HOME.

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4 and Rs. 3.
UNRESERVED, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

MADAME ZARIA,
AMERICAN FORTUNE TELLER,
HAS JUST ARRIVED,

For a short stay in Bombay and can be consulted,

Daily from 10 to 1 and from 4 to 6 o'clock,
AT
ROOM NO. 45, APOLLO HOTEL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in 24, Medow Street, just below the German Flag, household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy-chairs, cottage and semi-grand square pianos, iron and wooden bedsteads with and without mirror doors, almyrahs, chest of drawers, round marble topped tables and teapoys, hanging and table lamps, glass, crockery, cuttlery and platedware, &c, &c., the property of a Gentleman.

N. B.—The property will be put on view three day, previous to the sale, and the date will be fixed hereafter.

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 24th April 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of about 600 Bales and a Quantity of Loose Damaged cotton.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.—

About 600 F. P. bales cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A large quantity of loose cotton, damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th April, 1907, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of Unclaimed bags of grain and seed and a quantity of sweepings, &c. &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1907.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton, Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI, *Salesman,* GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-3 Cannaught Road, Colaba.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

A RECORD that gives you value for your money the double sided "ODEON" Price List on Application—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

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LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE." No. 8088. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget' " size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy 4 annas. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction's in Shop No. 4, Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Markets, the stock-in-trade of a merchant closing business consisting of pieces of woolen cashmere, alpaca, flannels, checks, cotton muslins, chintz, woollen blankets and rugs, silk handkerchieves stockings, neckties, collars, shirts, scissors, peuknives, pockets, helmets, glass sliding door and plain cupboards, tables, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Right, Title and Interest in Valuable Landed Properties.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 61 of 1906.
Joosub Haji Contractor, Chimniwala,
vs.
Zulekhabai, widow, and another.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of February 1907, the first Defendant's share, right, title and interest in the following seven immoveable properties, will be sold by Public Auction, in seven separate lots, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, at their rooms, No. 20, Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, under instructions from Norman Craustaun Macleod, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the said Consent Decree, subject to the claim (if any) of the 2nd defendant, Framji Dorabjee, in the said seven immoveable properties THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April 1907, at the hour of half-past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the above-named first defendant in the following properties:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold new salt batty ground, admeasuring 501 square yards or thereabouts, being a part or portion of land registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 198, 201, 204, New No. 12145 and New Survey No. 3-2632, situated at Elphinstone Road, on the south side thereof, outside the Fort in the Mahim District in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the ground of Amud Daya Combar, on the west by the ground of Thomas DeSilva, on the south by a water passage and on the north by the said Elphinstone Road, now standing in the name of Ebrahim Gani.

Lot No. 2.

All that battyfield or piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Dadar Road, Bombay, in the registration of the District of Fort and assessed under Collector's Land Revenue No. 582, containing by admeasurement 490 square yards and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the land of Luxmon Harcoojee, on or towards the west by the Dadar Road, on or towards the south by the land of Luxmon Harcoojee and on or towards the North by the land of Thacur Jeevandas Mooljee and now standing in the name of Oosman Gani.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mahim, Bombay and admeasuring 53 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the District of Fort and situate at Magelwady Street, assessed under Ward No. 5163 (1) and street No. 8 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the house of Dama Dhurma, on or towards the west, seashore, on or towards the south by a public passage and on or towards the north, by a public passage, now standing in the name of Osman Gani.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold new salt battyground, admeasuring 156 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 242 and 407, Collector's New Nos. B—12229 and New Survey No. 6—2632, situated at Elphinstone Road, on the south side thereof, outside the Fort, in the Mahim District, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east by the battyground of Manuel Roderik, on the west by the ground of the said purchaser, on the north by Elphinstone Road, and on the south by a public passage, now standing in the name of Oosman Gani.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold new salt battyground, admeasuring 257 square yards or thereabouts, being a part or portion of the ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 50, 52, 65, 78, 197, New Nos. 12792, B—11935, New Survey No. 2-2636 and Municipal Ward No. situated at Elphinstone Road, Parel district, outside the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the east and west by Battyground of Hosungjee Hormusji Kharas, on the south by proposed New Foras Road, and on the north by the Elphinstone Road, aforesaid and standing in the name of the said Oosman Gani.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land, fronting on the north side of the old Nagpada Cross Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Street No. 65 and Ward B No. 3184, admeasuring 9 feet and 3 inches in breadth and 46 feet in length, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant ground of Shaik Esmail Bin Shaik Boodin Kaliador, on or towards the west by the house of Haji Holeim Haji Esmail, on or towards the north by the said old Nagpada Cross Lane and on or towards the south by the Sonapore passage and standing in the name of Oosman Gani.

Lot No. 7.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold new salt battyground, admeasuring 93 square yards or thereabouts, being a part or portion of the land or ground registered in the books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 242 and 407, Collector's New No. 12229 and New Survey No. 6—2632, situated at Elphinstone Road, on the south side thereof, outside the Fort, in the Mahim district, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the battyground of Dadaji Hari, on the west and north by the Elphinstone Road, aforesaid, and on the south by a public passage standing in the name of Oosman Gani, as also all the materials, on the Dyeing Mill premises, situated at Agar, in Mahim, belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said special Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Mangalwadi Lane, near Girgaum Road

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dinanath Sadanand Palekar, Sitabai, wife of the said Dinanath Sadanand Palekar, Kamalnath Dinanath Palekar, Surendranath Dinanath Palekar, Shrikant Dinanath Palikar and Bhugwantrao Sadanand Palekar, the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of December, 1905, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned landed property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1907:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the pension and tax tenure with the dwelling-house, chawls, messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate at Mangalwadi Lane, near Girgaum Road, outside the Fort, and in the registration District and Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 458 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 489, New No. 2479, New Survey No. 8071, and Old Survey No. 123, and formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 132 and now D. Ward Nos. 109 and 110, street Nos. 1 and 1 A and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the property formerly belonging to Vinayek Pandurung and now of Virjee Rowjee, on or towards the west by the property of Moroba Narayen, on or towards the north by the public passage called Mangalwadi Lane No. 2 and on or towards the south by the oart of Sorabji Maneckji, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the mortgagee's attorneys, Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Runchordas at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. L. H. Phillips, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Military Square Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs Sorabji Cowasji & Co., Auctioneers TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 2 P.M., French-polished teak wood and blackwood furniture such as cupboards chairs, blue-flame automatic stoves, central blue flame stoves, roomheaters, cinematograph, whole of Magic apparatus, living and royal marionettes transformation illusion show, rubber stamp outfit with press, photo and autorama, carbide table lamps, bicycle and carriage lamps, majolica fruit set, glass blowing machine, lady's and gent's bicycles, etc.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1907.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During the month of issue, 4 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas... copy according to number available.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on top floor of the Paper Currency Office, Meadow Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts and others, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, drawing-room, Chester field sofas and chairs, rich Brussel's and Cambay carpets, large cabinets, hall and table lamps, Singapore cane furniture, glass door show cases, one mahoganized cottage piano by John Broadwood, London, one nearly new Hammond typewriter, glass door book presses, one lot of books, one English revolving top, large writing table with drawers, and master key, valuable table and wall ornaments, one very old Italian bronze figure, rich glassware, Limoges and stone Chinaware, Japanese tea and coffee-sets, very old Sheffield platedware, consisting of candelabra, entree dishes, etc., very old China, Satsuma and Persian vases, jars, bowls, plates and jugs, etc., rich ivory ornaments, rich engravings in maple frames, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, billiard benches, aluminium utensils, China and coir matting, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., the property of L. J. W. Worgan, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable building plot at Nagpada.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site the following building plot for the term of 999 years:—

Plot No. 41, Building Area Square Yards 642.

Plans for the site conditions of sale building conditions, form of lease and further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, an invoice of valuable Japanese ware consisting of large handsome jars, vases, large and small figures, Awata and Oarani wall plates rich pedestals with pots, Japanese curiosities, handsome tea and coffee cups with saucers, etc., etc., one lot of rich platedware containing cruet and pickle frames, tea and coffee-sets boxes of fish and fruit knives, entree dishes, spoons and forks ice pitchers, pieces of velvet and muslins table covers, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of 12 cases high class perfumery.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m, (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex. s.s. "Sealda."

12 cases perfumery consisting of skin soap, toilet water tooth powder violet talcum powder roach powder, gulf queen soap, assorted perfumery, etc. etc.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs Ebrahim Noordin & Co.—

300 bales of No. 12, Mule Yarn of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West View" Wode House Road, Middle Colaba, near the Colaba Railway Station and Sanatorium, the very valuable and artistic design household furniture by Breslaur, Robert and others, Banners-made inlaid with Ivory and brass chairs, sofas and teapoys, large size abnoos and carved perforated screens, one very elegantly carved oriental design large bracket, piano, drawingroom sofas and chairs, large fancy chiffoniers, corner cabinets, historical steel engraving of Shakespeare iron bedstead, very rich ornament and figures, telescopic hall lamps, a complete set of encyclopædia Britannica in Morocco leather bound, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, Elkington and Walker and Hall, 400 days' time piece in glass dome, electric fan, wash-hand and dressing table, teapoys, almyrahs and cupboard, large Persian carpets, lamps, sideboard and telescopic dining table, chairs lady's writing desk, blackwood carved furniture, perambulator, sewing machine, baba cot, hat-stand, cabinets, rich glass and crockeryware by Army and Navy, jardinecrs, glass fish bowl, iron safe, oil carpet and China matting, cradle swing, cooking utensils, plants, &c., bead chicks and old Chinaware, large size jars, ice box, mahogany chest of Walker and Hall, spoons and forks, one lot of books, novels, engineering and other books, etc., etc.

The property of R. G. Whittle, Esqr., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

10 bales grey packing paper.
1 case 10 pieces embroiderd silk.
3 cases 95 doz. dressed dolls.
10 cases ham.
10 cases bacon.

On account of the concerned—

4 axes water closets with mahogany seats,
1 cast iron enamelled bath.
1 bent steel safe by Griffith & Co very strong fitted with Chubb's lock 30 by 22 by 20.
1 Empire safe.
2 iron safes by Midlands Safe Co.

The balance of the consignment of plated-ware consisting of cruets, pickles, butters, jams, salad bowls, bread plates, trays, etc.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of Japanese laquered painted and enamelled panels, work boxes, screens, wooden lamp and flower pot stands, etc.

1 set Indian Law Reports (1897) and 1899 to 1903 (bound volumes).

On account of the concerned F. B. B.—9-19: 11 cases photographic materials consisting of G. B. E Mounts of different sizes, Ilford's P. O. P. dos card Bromide paper, Ilford's plates P. O. P. packets and tubes. Beside 1 No 1 Kite camera and 1 white plate Le Merveilleux cameras, complete with stand.

1 gold watch with hour, quarter and minute repeater.

On account of the concerned—

7 cases each 125 reams letter paper.
9 cases each 64 reams noespaper.
20 cases 50 doz. blue ruled books, 60 leaves.

SALE of Fire and Thief-Proof English Safe.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a consignment of very strong fire and thief resisting safes manufactured by the celebrated J. Grove and Son (late with Chubb's) of Birmingham consisting of—

1 safe 30 by 24 by 24 with Chubb's lock.
1 " 36 by 25 by 24 "
1 " 36 by 25 by 24 "
1 " 42 by 28 by 26 "

The safes are made extra strong with thick bent steal plates to resist fire and burglars and are suitable for depositing documents and valuables.

SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 25th inst., sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Shed of Mr. Rahimtoola Soonderji, at Carnac Bunder, the following:—

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—

Ex. s.s. "Marienfels."

T. C.—L. N. G.—5,000 Bundles, each ½ cwt. American Carnagie steel hoops, 26 and 29 ft., salt water damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day after sale.

SALE OF COTTON SALVAGE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of the underwriters, sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Sassoon Press Factory, Sassoon Dock, Colaba:—

A very large lot of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day after sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1907.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

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MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

FOR SALE.

BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B G." care of this Office.

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

1, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYMER, LONDON.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala 2,400 tons, Captain C Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 11th April, with cargo of coal.

THE Steamer Hunts man 4,827 tons, Captain C Rhodes arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 15th April in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 239 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Registan, 1,775 tons, Captain A Scott, sailed yesterday far Hull and Dunkirk with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Paterson, Mr and Mrs C M Lynch, and infant, Two nurses and 2 children, of the Hanni, Mrs Parrett, Rev and Mrs H Kunch, and Dr. Cromil,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Proserpine ....Comdr James..................R N

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Cmdr W Hose ....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose..........R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly....Madras Pearl Fishery

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 23.

Bulimba..........1607 McLean..........M M & Co
Crusader..........2744 Millburn..........W & A Graham & Co
Celematia..........2529 Davies..........A Yule & Co
Dwarka..........759 Hirst..........M M & Co
Gerd..........750 Andreasen..........F F Campbell & Co
Goalpara..........1358 Morrison..........M M & Co
Hazada..........1341 Butler..........M M & Co
Hatsunet..........2584 Peters..........Graves Cotton & Co
Huntsman..........4827 Rhodes..........K N & Co
Nerbudda..........1960 Williams..........M M & Co
Nuddea..........1944 Wilsher..........P Gulf..........M M & Co
Oriental..........3805 Lewellen..........25-3 P & O Co
Shanjehan..........2566 Davison..........Shah S N Co
Stolzenfels..........3171 Schmidt..........Glade & Co
Shirala..........2400 Scott..........M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination Date Agents.
A Malta..........6060 Peters....Shanghai...14-5 P and O Co
B Larne..........2709 Atkinson.......N F...F Muir & Co
D & E Dido....3127 Pickering....Hull.....30-4 F Muir & Co
F Oceana..........3507 Hayward Shanghai 30-4 P and O Co
G Firoozi..........2005 Watson R S Ports 25-4 B & P S N Co
K Bombay Maru..........3398 Ishikawa....Kobe....27-4 N Y Kaisha
M Reichstag..........1339 Thle......Durban.......26-4 A Strandes
N Queen Eleanor..........2270 Legg......Baltimore.....24-4 R A Willis
O Shahnoor..........2783 Evans. Jeddah N 26-4 Shah S N Co
P Clan Stuart..........2285 Walker ...Avonmouth...8-5 F Muir & Co
Q Abergeldie..........2438 Keith.....Hull....4-5 T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cuina..........3963 Maclachlan..A'werp...30-4 M M'zie & Co
2 Olympia..........3269 Osborne..L'pool...4-5 W & A G & Co
3 Asia..........2339 Shanklin...L'pool..5-5 W & A G & Co
4 Alston..........2563 Wyatt....Dunkirk...24-4 W & G & Co
5 Harperley..........2566 Fletcher..Antwerp..26-4 W & A G & Co
6 Itola..........34 2 Hirst......Hamburg.......M M & Co
7 F. Ferdinand..........3812 Matconch...Kobe......25-4 A L S N Co
8 Koerber..........3163 Foresti....Trieste.......1-5 A L S N Co
9 Vorwoerts..........3727 Colledani..Trieste......30-4 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Sirocco..........2349 Owen Dunkirk..........W & A G & Co
12 Egypt..........4171 Lendon......London......27-4 P & O Co
15 Jumna..........2987 Cunningham..Genoa.....23-4 M M & Co
16 Orseolo..........2847 Fennaro..Calcutta..24-4 S C Italiana

M W D D

Ouda..........3400 Lunarchand...Antwerp...N F M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Huntsman s..........	Rhodes	Calcutta, April 15
23	Shirala s..........	Scott	Calcutta, April 11
	Goalpara s..........	Morrison	Bushire, April 10
	H M S Proserpine ..	James..........	Muscat, April 19

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Registan s..........	Scott	Hull, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ferooz, for Jeddah, &c.
" Olympia, for Marseilles, and Liverpool.
" Sulton Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" Malta, for China, &c.
" Shirala, for Calcutta, &c.
" Huntsman, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c
" Asia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Nerbudda, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Steamer	Names.	From
20	Ciftonhall	D Jones	Bombay
	Kybfeld	B Von Thulen	Rangoon
	Khodoung	H B Stevens	Rangoon
	Lama	Symmers	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Steamer	Names.	To
21	Perlak	E Slott	Madras
	M Mesuatchy	A D Morton	Chittagong
22	Bavaria	A Lindquister	Rangoon
	Camberwell	W E Baines	Madras
	Lunk	H A Sharp	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 20th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, left Marseilles homewards on the evening on the 19th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Graham and Co Circassia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 21st instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, left Suez on the evening of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—40 bales wool, 135 casks salted skins, Nizamudin and Co; 66 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 36 bales wool, H Mitha and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Sounday and Co; 101 cwts Gum, P. Jethabhoy; 49 bales hides, A Peerbhoy and Sons; 400 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 16 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 50 bales hemp, G Madhawjee and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros

Olympia s—8 bales silk Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—9 bales skins R M Kooka; 9 bales skins, M H Mahomed and Co; 8 bales woollen Namdas, H C Baliwalla; 44 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 50 cwts deer horns J M Rehimtoola; 30 cases bristles, Schroder Smidt and Co; 27 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 48 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanjee and Co; 170 cwts olibanum, 15 cwts fishmaws, A Chagla and Co; 224 bales skins and hides W and A Graham and Co; 42 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co; 3 bales carpets, the Ajmir Import and Export Co; 35 bales hemp The Western India Fibre Syndicate; 19 cwts cuttlefish, J M Raise; 40 cwts bees, E Currim and Sons; 101 cwts gum, S Damji and Co; 100 cwts gum P Jethabhoy and Co; 951 cwts myrabollams, 36 bales hemp Ebjie Oomersey; 1200 cwts Myrabollams, G Madhowjie; 75 cwts turmeric S H Rowjee: 28 cwts turmeric Bhimji; 4 bales carpets, M J Kasam and Co; 28 bales hides, & Moloobhai? 24 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 6 cwts wod 6 cwts wax, M M Shah; 22 bales skins A H Mahomed and Co; 106 bales hides and skins H N and Haji Essa; 66 cwts pearl of shells, K N Mianee; 32 cwts cuttle fish M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Abergeldie s—4 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co, 697 bales hemp and 465 bales cottonfly K Visram and Co; 8276 cwts rapeseed, 3696 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1500 tons Manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 500 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 428 bales cotton waste, W Wolfand Sons; 2000 cwts rapeseed D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed Worman and Co; 1000 cwts rapeseed K Nixon and Co; 2013 cwts myrabollams W Bechar.

Culna s—350 bales hemp P Bhimjie; 660 bales cotton 2000 cwts rapeseed, 1000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1006 cwts myrabollams W Bechar; 200 bales hemp C Heerjee and Co; 3 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alston s—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

Sirocco s—1,000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 101 cwts gum G Sojpal.

Huntsman s—4,002 cwts poppyseed J Cama and Co; 4000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts poppyseed and 9,000 cwts rapeseed David Sasoon and Co; 110 bales cotton Tata and Co; 6,000 cwts poppyseed L Drefuse and Co; 8,004 cwts poppyseed, 999 cwts groundnuts, 8,061 cwts rapeseed, and 12,003 cwt linseed, R D Sassoon and Co; 6026 cwt linseed, 1,000 cwt poppyseed, 4,017 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Jumna s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton and 40 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons, 2,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co; 7,532 cwts linseed, 502 cwt rapeseed and 3200 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 22.] [BOMBAY, *April* 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85½	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	94½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities...	65¼	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30¼	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30½	1/8	
Do. in New York	65¼	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18½		—01½
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47		½
Do. do. do. New York	4·86	½	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½%	since	11 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3¼%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3½%		½
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1½%		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2%		½

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3½d. unchgd.
£1,75,000 from Australia Earmarked for Indian paper Currency Account.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ...Steady
Futures ... ...Dull
East Indian ... ...Quiet
Manchester ... ...Steady
Total Sales ... ...12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...1,000 "
Imports ... ...1,000 "
Mid-Americans ... ...6·26—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ...10⅛—1/16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·82	5·82	5·76	5·73
—03	—03	—04	+04

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
5·67	5·63	5·60	5·59	5·59
—04	—03	—03	—03	—03

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 12,000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 31,000 "
Do. to Continent ... ... 10,000 "
Spot Cotton,—11·20 unchanged

Futures.—Month of July, 9·79 —08
Do. do. Dec. 10·11 —04
} Declined owing to weak cables and to daily weather reports indicating beneficial rains.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10½ unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 10·62—08.
Do. do. July 10·61—07.
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... d. 5 31/32
F. G. Broach ... ... d. 5 13/16
Good Broach ... ... d. 5 11/16
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 29/32
Good Bhownagger ... ... d. 4 15/16
Fine Oomras ... ... d. 4 31/32
F. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 29/32
Good Oomras ... ... d. 4 13/16
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 27/32
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d. 4 29/32
Fine Belatti ... ... d. 4 13/16
Good Belatti ... ... d. 4 ¾
Fine Bengals ... ... d. 3 29/32
F. G. Bengals ... ... d. 3 27/32
Good Bengals ... ... d. 3 25/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ... ... d. 4 31/32
Good Khandeish ... ... d. 4 15/16
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d. 4 3/32

WHEAT.

Red Karachi ... ... { 29½ old Terms, April May, Antwerp Sellers, Canal,

Tone of Wheat—firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ... 3,730,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 April/May—Antwerp—Done, Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 51½ May-June—Antwerp, Sellers, Canal,
Brown Cawnpore, 47½ May-June—H A & D—Done Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed,—Firmer.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44½, Apl-May, Dunkirk Buyers canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6⅞—unchanged.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4s. 11d. Sellers.
ARRIVALS:—
"Africa"—"King Arthur"

SKIN SALES.

Quiet and prices easier.
Bombay easier—4d. lower.
Goat skin sale opened to-day.
Goat skins, offered 1,278,000
Sheep skins, offered 1,066,000

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
4 Cases Sovereigns	Rs. 3,00,000	Port Said	Koerber	National Bank
2 Cases Sovereigns	90,000	Alexandria	Koerber	Chartered Bank
1 Case Sovereigns	61,500	London	Oceana	Cox & Co
1 Bag Gold Coins	2,388	Marseilles	Oceana	B Castoorchand & Co
2 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Linga	Bulimba	L Khimjee
4 Boxes Sovereigns	3,00,000	Perth	Malta	Mercantile Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [23RD APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—
Money is slightly easier. There are borrowers for a month at 6 per cent per annum.

Exchange:—
The Market opened weak at 1s. 4 3/32d. to 1s. 4⅛d. T. T. and 1s. 4 3/32d on demand, the latter available for two mails only, and 3m./st. credits at 1s. 4 11/32d. Later on the T. T. rate became steadier and all Banks were willing to sell at 1. 4⅛d. T. T. without finding buyers. Credits are scarce but some bills that were offered for the mail at 1s. 4 5/32d. 3m./st. could not be placed. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ... ...1s. 4⅛d.
Demand Draft ... ... 1s. 4 3/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ... 1s 4½d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs 171½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks 140¼
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 154¼
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 212¼

Government Paper:—
The Market opened at 98 1/16 for cash and the settlement. In the morning there were buyers and rates advanced 1/16 to be followed by a further 1/16 when it became known that the Bank of Bombay cash balance was Rs. 18 lacs up. In the afternoon, however, a weaker tone prevailed and quotations closed quiet at 98⅛. Calcutta market was advised as steady at 98 3/16 ready and 98 7/16 for delivery forward in a month. We quote:—
Cash ... ... 98·2
1st Settlement ... ... 98·2

Bullion:—
Bar silver in London was firmer yesterday at 30¼ for ready and 30½ for two months' delivery. New York also was up ¼ at 65¼. The tendency of the local market has been firm and although there has not been much doing rates close at an advance of ¼ as under. Bar gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	77	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	3	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing for forward delivery beyond a few contracts in settlements of April sales.

At Colaba a moderate business was done by exporters, the demand running on much the same lines as last week, class or staple being essential. Mills were buying quietly chiefly stapled descriptions, though some cheap lots of Muttia also changed hands.

Quotations for New Crop are more or less nominal. There is little doing to test the market, and there are few sellers.

QUOTATIONS:— Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ... ... 261/62 April
Fine M. G. Broach... ... ... 258 May.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ... 221 "
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon... 203 "
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ... 196/97 "
Fine M. G. Amraoti ... ... 196/97 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... 173/4 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... 183 "
Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... 168/69 "
Good Westerns ... ... 222 "
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... 240/41 "

NEW CROP.
Good M. G. Broach ... Rs. 247 Mar 08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals... " 176 Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals ... " 189 do.
" " Khangaum Akola " 210 do.
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish " 191 do.

Liverpool Opener:—
Opening tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 12,000 bales
Total Imports ... ... 26,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept
5·80	5·80	5·74	5·71	5·65

—02

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·62	5·58	5·57	5·57

—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—
The market is steady with business passing at the undermentioned rates:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0
May ... " 7 13 0

RAPESEED—
The market is firmer, and prices continue to advance. We quote:—
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 7 14 6
Yellow Guzerat " ... 8 15 6

Gingellyseed:—
Bold White ... Rs. 54 8 0
Black Kutni ... " 45 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... " 54 0 0
Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED:—
... Rs. 35 8 0
Tone.—Steady.

COTTONSEED:—
... " 18 8 0
Tone—Steadier.

POPPYSEED:—
... " 9 13 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

GROUNDNUTS:—
... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
White Delhi. ... ... " 4 11 0
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—
Bombay 1,350
India 53

MILLS—
Century 1,600
David 357½
Kohinoor 647
Manockji Petit 3,060

PRESSES—
Breul's Cawnpore 207½
Hingoli 126
New Mofussil 580

MISCELLANEOUS—
Bombay Flour Mill 905
Marks & Co. 168
Telephone Co. 40
Treacher and Co.... 600

RAILWAYS—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 560
Tapti Valley 480

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ... ... 20,806 bales.
Wheat ... ... 14,851 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 25,039 "
Rapeseed... ... ... 34,417 "
Gingellyseed ... ... 1,203 "
Poppyseed ... ... 53,380 "
Groundnuts ... ... 708 "
Castorseed ... ... 24,944 "
Rice ... ... 24,393 "
Myrabollams ... ... 11,014 "
Cottonseed ... ... 29,758 "
Mowraseed ... ... Nil "
Gram ... ... 6,211 "
Joowar ... ... 7,635 "
Maize ... ... Nil "

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned Officer as follows:—Captain C. K. Bushe, 77th Company, R. G. A., from 26th April to 24th June.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" is expected to arrive at Bombay from Aden on the afternoon of 25th April with the following:—1st Class—Officers, 2. 2nd Class.—Men 8, women 4, and children 7. 3rd Class Entitled—Men 5, native ranks, men 130, women 8, and children 12 Followers—men 12, woman 1. Indulgence 3rd Class—Men 2, native ranks 142, women 6 and children 5. Followers 26, women 5, children 9, horse 1. The details will be landed at the Sassoon Dock on arrival of the vessel. The British details will proceed to the Attached Section, Colaba, and the Native details to the Native Detail Lines, sending disposal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	5	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..........	9	8	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	17	9	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	12	17	39
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	12	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	3	12
G Mahim and Worli	8	7	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals..........	0	6	11
Total..........	70	61	152
Total plague deaths to date..	139,862		
Same date last year	167	166	296

Morrhuol Creosote is sold in capsules, each of which is equivalent to a teaspoonful of cod liver oil and one drop of pure beechwood creosote. In this form, the remedy has no taste or smell. It is not expensive and each bottle contains 70 capsules.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VERNEDE—April 15, at Kurseong, the wife of Arthur H. Vernede, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CALLAGHAN—April 10, at the Presidency General Hospital Calcutta, J. H. Callaghan, Govt. Telegraphs, aged 56 years.

THE INDIAN . . . CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Kemp, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8

Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0

Liquor Chirettinæ. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0

Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

ONLY MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 8-28m. 9-3a.; Low water, 2-42m., 2-28a.
Arrival of the Maharaja of Alwar, Church Gate Station, 7-20 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co's office, 6 p. m.
Miss Blanche Esmonde's Afternoon Concert, Town Hall, 5-30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Franz Ferdinand will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LTD.—The Annual General Meeting of the members of this Association will be held to-morrow at 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) at Pyrke's Restaurant, Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Improvement Trust Board was held at the Trustees' Office yesterday, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding, when business of a formal character was disposed of.

LECTURE.—The remarkable progress made in recent years in literary pictorial work, will be described in a lecture entitled "Illustrated Journalism," to-morrow, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by beautiful arc-light views and should prove interesting. Admission As. 4.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day, at 6 P. M. (S. T.) Papers to be read are: (1) "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay during the year 1906," by Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patell; (2) "An Ancient Egyptian Legend in Buddhist Guise" by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, M.A., B.L., of Chapra, District Saran, Bihar.

AN APPEAL SUMMARILY DISMISSED.—A Hindu convict named Ramchandra Tukaram, also an old jail-bird who was sentenced by Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to two years' rigorus imprisonment, out of which two months were to be devoted to solitary confinement, for theft in March last, appealed to the High Court against the sentence passed on him. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton summarily dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and the sentence.

SAVING HIMSELF AND BURNING OTHERS.—An open tin of kerosine oil, kept at the shop of a grocer named Rajabali Peerbhoy at Grant Road, accidentally caught fire yesterday by the contact of some ignited sulphur matches. To save the shop and building from catching fire the burning tin of oil was thrown outside on the road. Just at the time a Khoja named Padamsey Shamji (40), and a Hindu woman named Manibai who happened to pass by the shop were more or less severely burnt by the burning oil falling on them. They were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where they are detained for treatment.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandain, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day

March ....Le Petit Soldat..........W G Bently
Finale Act II..........Vottori Pisany..........Peri
Selection ....A Country Girl..........Monckton
Caprice..........The Whistler & his Dog...A Pryor
Selection ....The Mikado ....Sullivan
A Summer Idyl..........Hiawatha ....Moret

DISHONEST REGIMENTAL SEPOY.—In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Morris charged Farmemkhan Falikhan, sepoy in the 113th N. I., with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 287-14, the property of Mr. Richard Knox Ray, of the Head-Quarter Staff-Office. The facts have been reported. Accused was entrusted with the money to get a money-order to England. Instead of executing the commission, accused appropriated the money to his own use, and bought certain articles for adorning his person. Complaint was made to the Police, and he was arrested in the native town. Accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LEUIT. MACKENZIE.

To be Tried by a Court-Martial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 23.

2nd Lieut. E. G. Mackenzie, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, will be tried by a General Court-Martial on 2nd proximo at the Mess House of the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry. Colonel F. J. Grame, R. G. A., is appointed President and Lieut-Col. R. F. H. Anderson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Western Command, has been appointed Judge Advocate; Captain W. L. Lawrence-Adjutant, 1st South Wales Borderers, will prosecute.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, 27th April 1907:—

A. Class. Handicap.—Course Special from Committee Vessel to P & O. Mooring buoy B. at Cross Island starboard, to Tucker Beacon starboad, back to B. Buoy port, thence to North Karanja buoy tsarboad, then e back to B. Buoy port thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 10-3 miles Start 3-30 p.m.

B. Class Handicap.—Course Special from Committee Vessel to Tucker Bea on starboard, North Karanja Pouy starboard P& O. Mooring buoy B. at Cross Island buoy, thence to North Karanja buoy starboard thence to Committee Vessel.

Length of course 9-45 miles Start 3-50 p. m.

C. Class Handicap.—Course as above Start 3-40 p.m.

D Class Handicap-Course from Committee Vessel to North Karanjo buoy starboard, thence to Committee Vessel thence to Tucker Beacon starboard and back to Committee Vessel.

Length of Course 9 miles start 3-20 p.m.

EUROPEAN DEFAMATION CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Emil Scarpa, General Agent in Bombay for the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company, was present to answer the charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Josef Blum, a general merchant and agent of Nos. 22-24, Medows Street, Fort, trading in Bombay since 1897.

Mr. Yorke-Smith, of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, defended the accused.

The case for the complainant was that on the 2nd instant he received a letter from the accused, in the German language. That letter contained the allegation that the complainant with others, did on the night of the 1st instant board the steamship "Africa," lying in quarantine in Bombay Harbour, and demanded admission on board without his (the accused's) permission, and then "molested" the officers in charge of the vessel. In that letter, the accused requested the complainant to abstain from being present at the departure of the Company's vessels, as his (the complainant's) presence was not wanted. A postcript was added to the letter, to the effect that the accused hoped that the complainant should not compel him to take other steps and to use his Company's rights for protecting the public against molestation. The complainant considered that all those statements set forth in the accused's letter to him were defamatory.

Mr. Yorke-Smith addressing the Court said that with the information presented to the Court, was attached the letter in German from Mr. Scarpa to his client, along with the English translation of the same. It was for his Worship to judge whether the statements made in that letter by Mr. Scarpa were defamatory. He submitted there could be no doubt as to those allegations being defamatory especially in two respects. One was that an attempt was made to threaten, or whatever it might be called, to prevent his client from the leave-taking of friends on board the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's, departing for Europe. The second allegation was that his client molested the officers of the s. s. "Africa" while under quarantine, suggesting that the complainant had interfered with the regulations of the quarantine. Hardly any more offensive suggestion could be made than saying that a man was not fit or must not take leave of his friends when they departed for Europe. After the accused's letter had been received, the complainant wrote to him one in somewhat strong language to say that his letter was a provocation to him. In his letter, the complainant made a most absolute denial of the truth of the allegations made by the accused in his letter.

The complainant's evidence was then proceeded with, in the course of which he denied having molested any Austrian-Lloyds officers in command of a ship. He went to see an intimate friend off by the "Africa": he did not do any thing irregular or improper, which could in any way be taken exception to.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Byrne, the complainant said he did not personally know the accused; he had frequently been at departures by the Austrian-Lloyds for many years past. A large number of carts, luggage coolies, and friends who came to see the passengers off were usually present at the sailing of a vessel. Why all that should constitute inconvenience, he could not understand. He was not aware of a medical regulation prohibiting the attendance of friends or passengers on board a ship after the medical inspection. He admitted it would be wrong if a man boarded a syip lying in the Quarantine, as thereby he ran the risk of breaking the quarantine rules, which, of course, would annoy any officer of a ship. But his (the complainant's) impression was that the accused even as the Agent of the Company had no right to exclude anyone from going on board a ship. It was the duty of a police officer, and no police officer prevented him from going on board the vessel on the day in question. Four years ago, he went to see a friend off by a steamer of the Company, when beer-bottles were lowered down by a string from the ship. He and his friends drank them and the German National Anthem was sung by those on board the ship. There was nothing wrong in the beer drinking or song singing. He could not say whether that would annoy the passengers and the officers. The complainant was then examined as to the correct meaning of the different German words used in the correspondence, and the English translation of the same. This correspondence, i. e. the letter written by the accused to the complainant and the reply to it were read and put in as exhibits. The complainant thought it was malicious of the accused to refer again to the matter that happened four years ago, for which he had apologized to him; and which incident he thought was closed for good.

Some more letters were read and put in by Mr. Byrne as exhibits. The witness, in his further cross-examination said that in one of his letters recently written to the accused, he had used the expression "unintelligible and continuous enmity" of the accused, in relation to the above incident of 1903.

The case stands adjourned.

JABALPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JABALPUR, APRIL 20.

UP to this the Jabalpur folk enquire of one another where the hot season has gone. Visitors from Khandwa who were here a few days ago told us that they were sleeping out in the open as it is impossible to sleep within doors.

The weather is cool, chill, mild and the fierce heat of summer is so absent, if I may use the word that we want to know what has become of the hot weather which we are so accustomed to at this time of the year.

Being thankful for small mercies is a thing that is preached, but what is to be said when you find dismay amounting to ingratitude and discontent when so great a mercy as immunity from hot weather is actually questioned.

We had a Bioscope Company here lately, but the shows were not very largely patronized.

Plague has practically disappeared. The Commissioner, Mr. M. W. Fox Strangways, goes on leave in a few days and the local Crœsus, Rajah Gokuldas, has invited all Jabalpur and his wife to a garden party at Malonygunj to bid farewell to the departing Commisioner who has held sway here for many years and become popular. Mr. Fox Strangnays is a man who makes no show. He is fair, firm, just and no seeker of flattery. He is a man who knows what he is about and very soon comes to find out what those whom he rules over are about so that he makes no mistakes when the time comes for action.

Mrs. Dady, wife of Dr. F. Dady, met with an accident to-day which might have been much more serious. She was getting into her tonga when the pony bolted and Dr. Dady who was putting his wife into the tonga in trying to stop the pony fell under the trap, out of which Mrs Dady was thrown sustaining a fracture of the wrist and Dr. Dady escaped with some injuries to his knee and foot. Col. Quayle, Civil Surgeon, was called in at once and set Mrs. Dady's wrist and did what was necessary.

LEGAL EXAMINATION CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 23.

A memorial has been submitted to Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, North-West Provinces, with regard to the new rules for the legal practitioners examination published in the *Gazette* of February 11th, 1905, which come in force in 1908. Under the new regulation the Mukhtiars examination will be open to the Entrance passed' under graduates or graduates and the examination for vakils to graduates alone, while the candidates for the pleaders' and vakils' examinations must study two years in the Central Law College at Allahabad. The memorialists ask that, in view of the great change being introduced in the examinations, the Chief Justice will hold special supplementary examinations to the legal practitioners examinations of 1906 and 1907 in order that failed candidates may get an opportunity of making good their position before the introduction of the proposed changes.

TRAVELLING BY E. I. RAILWAY.

Loss of Valuable Luggage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

It is becoming positively unsafe to carry valuable luggage by the East Indian Railway. The latest victim is the Chota Nawab of Patna, a trunk belonging to whom containing cash and jewellery to the value of about Rs. 4,000 and carried in the brake van is alleged to have been opened and the contents stolen. The matter is under inquiry.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 23.

Poona Boxing Tournament opened to-night in clear weather and before a very large attendance. The following were the results:—

Bantams.—Driver Williams, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, *versus* Pte Burton, Leicesters. Driver Williams beat Private Burton. Burton gave in the second round a fair and good fight and the best man won.

Private to Evans, Royal Scots, *versus* Private Round, Manchesters. Private Evans beat Private Round; a splended fight all through, there being very little difference between the merits of the two and the three rounds were fought with consummate skill by both.

Driver Pistell P. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, *versus* Lance-Corporal Garner, Worcesters. Garner won. It was a fast fight all through. Pistell though well beatem in the third round, fought on with dogged perseverance.

Feather Weights.—Private Lee, Leicesters, *versus* Private Hosking, Lincolns. Lee gave in the second round.

Private Blake, Middlesex *versus* Driver Conroy 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery. Conroy gave in the third round. A tame fight. Blake sparred more scientifically all through.

Private Butcher Lincolns, versus Private Yufa East Surreys. Butcher was counted out. In the first round he was landed with a hook swing on the jaw.

Light Weights. Private Foates, Worcesters, *versus* Private Murphy, Leicesters. Murphy won. Foates was counted out within one minute of the first round with a blow on the neck.

Private Jones, South Wales Borderers, *versus* Private Kelly, Connaught Rangers. Kelley was knocked out in the third round with a blow on the jaw. Both men fought scientifically and well but in the last round Jones landed Kelly an awful jab on the neck.

Shoeing-smith Ansell, Carabineers, *versus* Driver Cooper, S. Battery, R. H. A. Cooper won. Ansell was knocked out in twenty seconds with a series of jabs.

Private Dixon Worcestrs vs. Sergeant Donagh, East Lancs. Donagh won. The fight was a very tame affair for the first two rounds and the men were cautioned but they warmed to their work in the last round and Donagh putting in some good stingers won on points.

Private Castell, Lincolns, vs Private Stanley, Leicesters. Stanley won. Castell was knocked out in the second round, but he was saved by the call of time in the third round. He was knocked out again having apparently not recovered from the second round. A good fight and both men took their punishment well.

Drummer Botlard, Connaught Rangers, vs Private Mansfield, Leicesters. Botlard won. Mansfield was knocked out in the first round with a series of rapid and powerful swings.

Private Southall, South Staffords, *versus* Private Goddard, Lincolns. Goddard won a verygood fight Indeed both the men fought well and the Referee ordered an extra round but Southall gave in as his wind had gone.

Middle Weights—Private Bolesworth, Leicesters, *versus* Corporal Richardson, Royal Scots. Richardson won. A very hot fight. Blows were rapidly exchanged all through, and at the end of the third round the Referee ordered an extra round as there was nothing to choose between them. Richardson gained in points on the extra round and obtained the verdict.

Private Cook, Worcesters, Versus Driver Dove, P. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Cook, won a fairly good fight, blows being rapidly exchanged in every round. Dove fell twice but rose again on the point of time. Cook fought well all through and won on points.

KARACHI RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 23.

TRIAL PLATE.

Mr W Graham's Achievement, 11st 4lbs...Mr O'Hara 1
Mr Osborne's Grey Lady, 8st 12lbs..........Lansdowne 2
Mr Cooper's Carmela, 11st 5lbs..........Owner 3

Betting.—3 to 1 on Achievement, 3 to 1 against Grey Lady, and 4 to 1 Carmela.

The Race.—Grey Lady got the best of the start, but was caught up by Achievement at the quarter mile; then the latter cantering alongside Grey. Lady won easily by half a length; three lengths between second and third. Time 54 2/5secs.

PONY HURDLES.

Mr Sidney Smith's Shamrock, 11st 12lbs Mr Monteith } Dead
Major England and Capt Toogood's Broome, 8st 13lbs ....Capt Winter } Heat.
Mr Robson's Pasha, 10st..........Mr Bosse 3

Also ran.—Mischief, 12st 1lb and Alexis 10st 8lbs.

Betting.—Evens each Shamrock and Broome; 5 to 1 against Alexis and Pasha; 10 to 1 Mischief.

The Race.—Pasha led out from Broome and Alexis lying together; then coming to the last hurdle Broome and Shamrock drew up to Pasha and after an exciting race home Broome and Shamrock made a dead heat, a short half a length from Pasha. Time 2 min 10 2/5 secs.

BEDOUIN PLATE.

Mr Jelbart's Kashmir, 10st (carried 10st 2lb) Captain Toogood 1
Captain W Smith's Lifeline, 10st..........Mr O'Hhara 2
Mr W Graham's Hero, 9st 8lbs..........Captain Winter 3
Mr Baldock's Hobart, 8st 3lbs (carried 8st 8lbs) Leach 4

Aslo ran—Brunny 10st 6lbs, Samson 10st 3lbs, Pierrot 10st 3lbs, Snowflake 9st 7lbs and Courtier 9st 1lb.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Hobart, 3 to 1 against Kashmir and Hero; 4 to 1 Lifeline and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—All but Brunny got off and raced in a bunch to the distance where Hobart on the inside place and Kashmir and Lifeline on the outside showed in front; then in the evils Hero also came up level with the leaders and a great finish resulted in Kashmir winning by a neck; half a length between second and third, a neck separating third and fourth. Time—56 secs.

DESERT PLATE.

Captain Toogood's Malabar, 10st 4lbs ....Owner 1
Mr W Graham's Moonib Pasha, 10st 4lbs...Cpt Winter
Also ran—Hopeful 10st 11lbs, Little Redrat 10st 4lbs (disqualified).

Betting:—6 to 4 on Moonib Pasha, 2 to 1 against Malabar, 4 to 1 Hopeful and Little Redrat, 6 to 1 Nadim.

The Race.—Little Redrat attended by Hopeful settled down with a lead; then from the half mile Malabar displaced Hopeful and soon after got abreast of the leader and at the quarter mile the pair were joined by Moonib Pasha. From the distance Lonsdowne shaking up Little Redrat again came to the front and staying on won a nice race by a three-quarter of a length; half a length between next two. Time—1min. 42secs.

An objection was lodged against the winner for carrying five pounds short weight which being sustained he was disqualified and the race was given to Malabar.

HYDERABAD STAKES.

Mr Woodward's Pdg, 10st 8lbs..........Lansdowne 1
Mr. O'Hara's Woodcutter (Baldock's Little John) 10s. 3lbs..........Leach 2
Captain Benwell's Aureole, 11st 10lbs..........Owner 3

Also ran—Ceres 11st 10lbs, Dawn 11st 6lbs, Ariadne 11st 1lb (carried 11st 2lbs) Kingtom 10st 3lbs (carried 10st 4lbs) Pitcher 10st 3lbs

Betting—6 to 4 on Ceres, 6 to 4 against Little John, 3 to 1 Woodcutter, 5 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Pdy and Woodcutter at once drew to the front and in company led to the distance where Pdg drew clear and won by one and a half lengths, one length between next two. Time 1min. 21 1/5 secs.

CLIFTON PLATE.

Sind Horse Polo Club's Abe, 9st 11lbs. Captain Winter 1
W Osborne's Cherryripe 11st 7lbs...Captain Toogood 2
Mr W Graham's Chance, 10st 12lbs......Mr Monteith 3

Betting—4 to 1 on Cherryripe, 4 to 1 against each of the others.

The Race:—Abe and Cherryripe together drew away from the start and raced level to near the rails where Cherryripe was in trouble and Abe came away easy winner by two lengths, six lengths between second and third. Time—54 2/5secs.

OPEN PLATE.

Mr Sidney Smith's May Queen, 8st 7lbs...Capt Winter 1
Mr Monteith's Gipsy, 7st 3lbs.. ....King Captain 2
Mr W Smith's Tyrant, 10st 8lbs.......... Mr Greenfield 3

Also ran:—Mathilda 11st 7lbs, Carebos 11st 7lbs, Ena 11st 4lbs, Margaret 11st 4lbs, Morny 9st 6lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 on May Queen, 2 to 1 against Gipsy, 4 to 1 Mathilda and Ena; 6 to 1 Morny and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—May Queen attended by Gipsy got off in front of the rest, and these two kept in front all the way, May Queen winning easily by one and half lengths, three quarters of a length between next two. Time—1m. 9 secs.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE COLABA FIRES.

The *Rast Goftar* makes suggestions regarding the origin and the repression of the fires in the Colaba Cotton Green: There is a season for the monsoons in Bombay, another more regular for the plague, and third one for incendiary fires. All the three start at a praticular period in the year, and outlive the allotted span of their respective seasons. The scientists' effort to discover the causation of plague is as much doomed to failure as that of the Police to investigate into the cause of these periodic conflagrations. Last year the fires baffled the most strenuous vigilance of the Detective to unearth the mystery, and the fires would break forth under his nose in broad day-light in spite of a powerful Police cordon prying the neighbourhood. Notwithstanding this fact there is strong reason to believe that the fires are the work of the incendiary. The theory of spontaneous combustion is exploded when it is considered that cotton was stacked in heaps for years past amongst much the same conditions in which it is now piled on the Greens, and fires were of very infrequent occurrence till about the last couple of years. The practice of saturating cotton for trade-purposes was not unknown before these fires made their appearance, and the bales were crammed in stacks as closely then as they are now. This fact strongly makes for the belief that they are the cause of some deliberate mischief, and the Police should set about to get some clue as to their origin. If the theory of incendiarism is entertained, it is obvious that the prime motive for the crime is that of immediate profit to the miscreants, and the first move at investigation should be directed to ascertain what parties are likely to be benefited by the fires. If an enquiry is carried on the suggested line, some clue might be obtained that may bring in its trail some important revelations. It has been suggested that the help of scientific methods is invoked to ignite the cotton, and that some preparation is employed which, under specific conditions of heat and moisture, sets the interior of the bales on flames. This is not an impossible theory when it is considered that the fires broke out last year under the very eye of the Police in open day light. But the first step at inquiry should be taken towards accurately ascertaining the sources that are most likely to profit by the fires, and half the battle at investigation would be won. The theory of spontaneous combustion by the ignition of marsh-gas is entirely untenable. The cotton in an ordinary compressed bale gives a density of forty pounds to the cubic foot. The marsh-gas in the interior of the bale cannot be inflamed but by contact with free oxygen from the surrounding atmosphere. It is highly improbable that the air can penetrate such a compact mass, and mix itself with the inflammable fire-damp in the interior of the bales. An experiment by some enterprising Insurance Company to ascertain if such a consummation is possible, would throw some valuable light on the mysteries of these fires and it would be known once for all if combustion under such circumstances is possible. If the outcome of this investigation is to explode the theory of spontaneous combustion, criminal intent can be the only explanation as to the cause of these fires, and the public may press for a more searching vigilance on the part of the Police, and hold the latter directly responsible as long as the mystery stands unravelled.

The *Parsi* observes:—Another has to be added to the long list of Colaba Cotton fires. On Sunday last the Sassoon Cotton Press with its godowns was burnt down involving a total loss, including the building of close on ten lakhs of rupees. In this case there was not, as has so often happened, a lack of water; but the fact remains that though the alarm was given on the first appearance of smoke, and the fire brigade was in attendance with all reasonable speed, practically nothing could be done to save the buildings or their contents. This is a special fire region, and the losses are very heavy, yet no extraordinary measures have yet been taken to cope with the danger. It is worth nothing that in San Francisco, after their recent experience of the failure of the water supply consequent on the earthquake rapturing mains, the authorities have before them a scheme for providing salt water lakes as an auxiliary to their fire service supply. There is every reason why on the Cotton Green they should have a salt water supply, not as supplementary, but as a principal means of dealing with fire. If factories, moreover, find it expedient to maintain their own drilled fire corps, how much more so should the cotton owners on the Green find it so? Meantime the mystery of these constant fires still awaits solution. For several reasons spontaneous combustion seems hardly good enough. No bales with traces of the chemical action which precedes spontaneous combustion have been discovered, and there is no reason why such a phenomenon should be almost confided to the Cotton Green. The choice seems to lie between the careless coolie with his cigarette, and incendiarism, with the odds on incendiarism.

THE HON. MR. FULTON.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—After a distinguished career of close upon four decades, the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C. S. I., who was a prominent luminary in the official welkin of the Presidency, bade the city, yesterday a parting farewell, much to the regret of an extensive circle of friends and admirers and of the public whose good will and esteem he cultivated by his uniform courtesy and gentlemanly bearing in his official duties and private capacity. It is a general complaint, not so much voiced by the Indians as by Europeans themselves, who have resided long in the country and have, therefore, been able to effect a comparison between India of a past generation and the present, that the type of Anglo-Indian officials of old, who associated with the people and met more freely on social planes, is fast dying away; that his place is now-a-days taken up by the cold and imperious beaurocrat who, conscious of the superiority of the position of his race as that of rulers, maintains a proud and contemptuous reserve towards the sons of the soil and studiedly avoids social intercourse with the natives as beneath his dignity and notice. There would be little or no cause to complain of this official aloofness if the Heavenborn service was formed out of a class of men like the Hon. Mr. Fulton, whose departure from these shores we so sorely regret.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—One of the most even-tempered and just-minded Civilians leaves India this day, to the regret of many friends in and out of the Service. We refer to Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Judicial Member of Council. He served for many years in the districts of this Presidency, then at the High Court, then in Burma, and finally as High Court Judge and Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, retiring from the Senior Membership. In whatever capacity Mr. Fulton was called upon to serve he showed hard unremitting work and a power of sympathy which took the sting out of every difference of opinion or adverse decision. Now that he is free from official trammels, we hope Mr. Fulton will find it easier to serve India, even though at a distance.

THE LATE THAKORE OF LIMBDI.

The *Gujerat Mitra* says:—It is with much sincere regret that we announce the death at Mahableshwar the other day of Sir Jashvantsinghjee, K. C. I. E., the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. A ruler of capacity and intellect who possessed a large breadth of view and worked with a single-minded devotion to improve the lot of his subjects the late Thakore Saheb of Limbdi's reputation extended far beyond his territory. The praise and admiration of His Highness' subjects were so much his right due, and no body grudged them who knew and appreciated his merits. He discharged his princely duties without fuss or ostentation, and it may be said to his credit that the praises that his subjects sang of him were in reality much more than mere common-place. All loyal subjects indulge in honour of their rulers. Sir Jasvantsinghjee was social reformer. It was only the other day that he was chosen to preside at the Social Conference which was held here, but ill-health prevented His Highness from attending its sitings. It is the more to be regretted that H. H. Sir Jasvantsinghjee has not been spared long, and that his death so sudden and premature will cast a gloom over his State. There is no doubt that his memory will remain evergreen among his people, and it is to be hoped that Limbdi would be fortunate enough to secure a successor to the throne alike gifted with virtues and capacity that adorned him and shed such lustre on his reign.

POLICEMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The *Gujerati* thinks:—Some of the grievances of Policemen in Bombay which they have embodied in their memorial to Mr. Gell are certainly deserving of careful and sympathetic consideration. It is a notorious fact that living in Bombay has become very expensive. Some of the bare necessaries of life like the ordinary foodstuffs have steadily increased in price. The poorer population can never have the luxury of ghee. But even the prices of oils and fuel have reached a figure unknown to the oldest inhabitants. Even the middle classes have begun to feel the effects of enhanced prices, and the increase in house rent has begun to press heavily upon the resources of all sections of the community. We fail to understand how a Policeman with a wife and one or two children can live on eleven or twelve rupees and also manage to lay by something without succumbing to the temptations by which he is surrounded. It is not Policemen alone who are dissatisfied owing to the insufficiency of their salary, but postmen and many others in the subordinate service have a like grievance.

DR. ALLEN SUGGETT, who was in Ceylon at the beginning of this year, investigating the rubber industry in the East, writes to the *Ceylon Observer* giving the results of the first tapping on a large scale of plantation-grown Castillon trees in Chiapas. Not having sufficient modern tapping knives, they used the native machete. The trees tapped were six years old, and the single tapping gave 1½ oz dry rubber per tree. They expect larger yields presently. Dr. Suggett is now on his way to America, and will proceed almost direct to the Mexico plantation.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1907.

THE KHEDIVE'S MANIFESTO.

SOMETIMES in the affairs of nations, just as in the affairs of men, there is a tide which tells of change. It is a flood that leads either to fortune or to destruction. That the Khedive has, in company with all those who are in touch with Egyptian life, felt that the political atmosphere has been charged with the electricity of uncertainty is common knowledge. This knowledge brought about some sort of chemical combination of the elements of national desire, which immediately produced an explosion. The vessel in which the chemicals collected was Kamel Pasha's Assembly ; and the test-tube by which they were subsequently carried about Egypt for general inspection was his organ *The Egyptian Standard*. With the tide of Nationalism running high and the sensation of impending change hanging on the horizon, the time seemed to have arrived for some sort of manifesto by the sovereign of Egypt. It might either have been made by keeping an eloquent and discreet silence, or by some definite expression of opinion. The former could not have failed to define the position of the Khedive and to assure the world of his loyalty to England and of his appreciation of her work. The latter would just as certainly and as eloquently unveil the Khedive's true feelings. For though in times of tension, when hopes and passions run high, silence is often golden, often the better part of valour and the sign of wisdom ; yet under these stressful circumstances and political environments, men who speak almost invariably shew their hand. The Khedive has certainly done so. He has released the bolt of discretion that kept the vessel of his passions in its groove, and has broken over it the wine of abandoned eloquence. And taking into account the deliberation he has displayed, the crisis he has chosen, and the fact that ill-health has removed the strong hand of Lord Cromer from the helm of Egyptian affairs, we are assured in our own minds that Abbas Hilmi has a far deeper insight into his country's politics and a more intimate knowledge of impending events than has sometimes been supposed. Will the tide upon which he threatens to stake the Khediviate lead to fortune or will the fruit for which he is reaching out turn to dust and ashes on the desert of disappointed hope ? What is it that the Khedive has really said which has produced such a feeling of uneasiness in the House of Commons, which has caused an almost unanimous concern throughout the English Press, and which has been greeted with such tumultuous applause by the *Egyptian Standard* and Native Press in Egypt ? Elsewhere we reproduce a verbatim translation of the original report of the interview between M. René Pnaux of ,' Le Temps " and the Khedive.

The publication of the interview referred to, caused Mr. Lonsdale to ask the Government to impress on the Khedive's Government the necessity of dealing drastically with National Agitation. It also drew forth from *The Times* a powerful leading article reminding the Khedive that he owes his throne, his personal security, and the integrity of his dominion to the British ; and further declaring the Khedive's patriotism to be like that of Kamel Pasha, namely, anti-British, anti-foreign, and fanatic. This article accuses him of arbitrariness and despotism. It denies his right to assert his devotion to progress as long as he does not support British efforts and allows favouritism as well as corruption in the public department under his influence. All the leading London papers re-echo these opinions and evidently regard the declaration of the Khedive as highly significant. Before, however, definitely pronouncing an opinion upon the Khedivial manifesto it is necessary carefully to peruse the local press. That these papers should hold a brief for the Khedive we can well understand. It is obviously the only line they can take with regard to a manifesto which is so entirely in accord with their feelings and politics. But we must confess to great surprise when we find the leading English daily in Egypt, *The Egyptian Gazette*, in the very unguarded issue of April 1st, deliberately defending what is recognised by the Government and proclaimed by the whole British press as a dangerous, ill-timed manifesto, calculated to augment unrest and render the task of the British officials in Egypt ten times more difficult. The line taken by our contemporary, from which we feel the strongest dissent, will be best perceived if we quote a few passages from the article :—

The interview granted by the Khedive to a French journalist, has attracted a considerable amount of attention, and a section of the Home Press is by no means inclined to accept with a good grace His Highness's neglect to mention the share of Great Britain in the development of this country which he described in such feeling terms to M. Rene Pnaux. There is no reason for those who are in touch with local politics to exhibit any surprise at this omission. If the warmest expressions of gratitude to the Occupation had flowed from the Khedive's lips, and he had made the most sincere acknowledgment of the obligations Egypt was under to Lord Cromer's administration, his Highness's declarations would in all probability have been branded as remarkable examples of Oriental duplicity by the *Times*, while they would have been received with silent indignation by the Moslem Nationalist Press and have evoked disagreeable protests from Constantinople. Moreover, His Highness was discussing political matters with a Frenchman, and any laudatory allusions to the part we had played here would have wounded the susceptibilities of a large number of French people, who regard the abandonment of their country's historical claims in Egypt as a mortifying episode in their foreign politics. Any such allusions would have at once been noticed by the French Press, and other Anglophobes would have been far more furious at the Khedive for his sins of commission than is the *Times* for his sins of omission. His Highness was between Scylla and Charybdis, and he wisely chose the lesser of the two evils. Had he adopted a tone designed to flatter England's just pride in her work in Egypt, he would have not propitiated the "Times," which accused him a few weeks ago of supporting Mustapha Pasha Kamel's recent journalistic ventures, while his remarks might easily have been resented not only at Yildiz Kiosk and on the Boulevards, but by a large section of his own subjects. We have no doubt that the Viceroy in his heart of hearts is not dissatisfied with a regime which has made him the richest man in Egypt, but at the same time he would not be human if he did not long for the time to come when he would be able to free himself from his political Mentors. After all the Merovingian, who is only too pleased to leave the management of his realm to a masterful Mayor of the Palace is the most contemptible type of potentate known to history. The presumption underlying the "Times's" criticism is the denial of the Khedive's right to have his own point of view. This is clear from the criticism which the London newspaper passes on the last three words the Khedive employed to the interviewer in his Highness's message to the French people. The "Times" appears to think that the Khedive ought to have been thoroughly satisfied with the Anglo-French *entente* owing to the political results ensuing therefrom to Egypt. Surely this is a most erroneous standpoint to assume. Up to that time the conflicting jealousies of England and France in Egypt placed the Khedive in the happy position of *Tertius gaudens*. It was as much to his Highness's interest to see the two Powers maintaining their secular antagonism as it had been Bismarck's. There is little else to remark on in the interview. The Khedive says there is no fanaticism in the country. We agree—that had ceased last September. His Highness shows the sympathy for the national claims which we believe he always has entertained, and he announces that he has no intention to follow the prodigality of Ismail Pasha, which we can well believe.

We certainly do not accept with a good grace from anyone any expression of the story of modern Egypt which neglects to give due place and weight to the unselfish energy and marvellous wisdom displayed by Lord Cromer and his colleagues. We dislike ingratitude. We think the Khedive was most indiscreet in his remark —"Tell the French to come in numbers to Egypt. We do not forget what they have been for us and we love them *all the same*." In this there is a deliberate attempt to play upon the susceptibility of French feelings. We look upon the Khedive's manifesto therefore as a most disloyal, dangerous and ungrateful piece of work. We do not misunderstand, neither are we surprised at this sort of mischief among an irresponsible crowd of self-seekers. Whatever may be the outcome as far as they are concerned we have little doubt as to British ability to teach them their lessons again and if necessary to "put them in the corner." The critical importance of the manifesto is not on account of what it may do in France. To find an overt attempt, graced by the Royal Expression, to open up a wound long since healed by the salve of perfect understanding and pure friendship ; to read a manifesto, deliberately framed for wide publicity, which is capable of doing untold harm to our relations with the whole of Europe ; this fills us with something like indignation against a man who ought to know better and who owes everything he has to Great Britain. However, we do not imagine France will be in any way deceived. There is too much solid significance in the phrase "Entente Cordiale."

THE KORAN AND HIGHER CRITICISM OF THE BIBLE.

The application of the higher criticism to the Koran is the somewhat novel theme of a highly interesting study by Mr. T. H. Weir in the current *Contemporary Review*. The so-called higher criticism which so many scholars delight in applying to the Bible, has made much havoc among old ideas of authorship of that book. There are many glaring inconsistencies and even contradictions in the Bible, which are to be faced by the most elementary teacher. In the late Education Bill there was no provision made as to what line teachers should pursue in this difficult and delicate matter. Mr. Weir thinks that if the Bill had become law, this point would have given rise to more serious controversy and to more permanent and deep-seated differences than have yet occurred. The higher criticism and its votaries take their results as proven, and are so confident that their hypotheses have been so firmly established as demonstrated theories, that they would safely introduce them into text-books intended for the religious instruction of the young, and would even teach them in Sunday schools. But those who are not so enamoured of the higher critical method, are not yet so cock-sure that it has succeeded in solving the vexed problems of, for instance, the authorship of the various books of the Bible. To such, their doubts about the higher criticism would be increased by the study of Mr. Weir. In certain historical books of the Old Testament the seeming inconsistencies in the narrative are explained according to their great satisfaction by higher critics, by the theory of dual or even triple authorship. There was, they say, an older narrative or even two such narratives and they were taken and embodied into the narrative that we now possess in the Bible by a later editor or redacteur. But as Mr. Weir well points out "neither an author nor an editor would have allowed two inconsistent accounts of the same event to be set down side by side. To account for the apparent inconsistencies of the Old Testament by a difference of authorship is no explanation at all, because we still require to know how these inconsistencies came to be passed by the editor who combined the divergent accounts." This is a sound objection to the critical method. But a stronger one is found when we look to the Koran. There the same problem of inconsistency and contradictions in the narrative confronts us as in the Old Testament. It is well-known that the Koran gives the story of some of the prophets, as Moses, like the Bible. Mr. Weir compares these portions of the Koran and the Bible together and shows that historical contradictions and inconsistencies are to be found and require to be explained in both these sacred books. But the theory of higher criticism which seeks to explain them in the case of parts of the Bible by assuming dual or triple authorship cannot be applied to the Koran at all, for no one ever doubts that it had one author and one only, namely Mahomed. Thus the pet theory of higher criticism cannot possibly be true in the case of the Koran in circumstances which are the same as those of the Bible. Why then should it be held as infallible in the case of the latter ? The Koran, Mr. Weir well says, is "the rock upon which higher criticism goes to pieces." The study of the Koran in this connection would suggest that instead of splitting up the books of the Bible into innumerable sources, we should be nearer the mark if we supposed that the few traditional names which have been accepted as its authors were really responsible for it. In any case higher criticism has failed to bring its hypotheses out of the region of conjecture, and to accept its theories as established facts would not do. Still less would it do to teach these conjectures as if they were the truth to children in schools, as many of the adherents of this self-styled higher criticism want. The study of the Koran would furnish other arguments of the kind adduced by Mr. Weir. The great affinity of the two books, the Bible and the Koran, as two manifestations of two peoples of the same Semitic stock, is not generally borne in mind ; but if that were done, important conclusions would be reached.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE twenty-two years which have elapsed since the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was called into existence as the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India have proved how necessary such an association is and incidentally remind one that India has to thank many a Viceroy's wife just as much as the Viceroy himself for the benefit which have been gained. Last year was one of satisfactory progress in more than one direction for the fund. The main feature of the year's work was the progress which was made in the United Provinces where, thanks to the action of Sir Digges La Touche, the Provincial Government has taken upon itself a large share of the cost of women's hospitals, including the salaries of their staffs and cost of medicines. The Provincial Committee was thus relieved of a charge of Rs. 12,090 and the local branches received an increase of grants amounting to Rs. 21,050. The result has been a great improvement in the buildings and the financial position of the Hospital Assistants. Another notable event of the year was the formation of a Provisional Committee in Eastern Bengal and Assam which, it is hoped, will shortly develop into a Provincial Committee. The Central Committee is of opinion that its main duty now lies not so much in the direction of erecting new hospitals, to the initial cost of which must be added the necessary charges of superintendence and upkeep, as in promoting the wider education of hospital assistants, nurses, and midwives who may be enabled to carry relief into the outlying districts and villages. Indeed, a considerable number of the principal towns and centres in India now possess hospitals in which relief is systematically offered to women and children. Special attention may be drawn to the Baluchistan branch where over five thousand out-patients were treated in Quetta with over three hundred private visits and how valuable the work is there can be gathered from the description that "two-thirds of the patients attending the out-door department are respectable women living in purdah." In Bombay the number of patients were from one hundred and thirteen thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand, but, it appears, the Bombay Branch investment fund has decreased by Rs. 6,000 and now stands at Rs. 2,51,000 having, it is stated, received no subscriptions during the year. The work is so absolutely above criticism and there is so much of the work done in the Presidency that it is to be hoped there will be a better record than this next year.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief arrives in Simla on the 26th instant. The arrival will be private.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. *Sydney* from Bombay arrived at Aden yesterday, at 11 a.m.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. *R. Rubattino* which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

H. M. S. PROSERPINE, Commander Herbert W. James, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 19th instant.

LORD MINTO and party reached Simla on Tuesday afternoon by road. There was the usual salute but no gathering of officials as the arrival was private.

WE are glad to hear that Colonel Patterson of the Remount Depot at Saharanpur, who was recently unfortunate as to contract plague has been progressing favourably.

AN American Census-gatherer was collecting the papers in one of the lower districts of a large town, when an intelligent-looking woman handed him a document which contained an amusing entry. Under the inquiry, "Condition as to marriage," The woman had written :—"Hard up before marriage, worse afterwards."

"THE best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," even when they take the form of official regulations and safeguards. This has been painfully illustrated on the Paris racecourses, where, notwithstanding all the measures taken by the official management of the mutual betting system to guard against fraud, swindling of the most barefaced description has been for months in progress. Regular ticket forms to the number of more than 100,000 were obtained by the pillaging of Longchamps Racecourse last year, and the official punch, though differing each day, was so simple that it could easily be imitated with pins. It is supposed that on each day's meeting £12 was netted. Seven men are in custody, one of whom had 60,000 tickets.

WRITING in the *Daily News*, His Honour Judge Willis puts in a strong plea for Sudbury as the true Eatanswill. "In 1828 there were three direct lines for coaches from London to Norwich. One by Newmarket and Thetford, the second by Sandbury and Bury St. Edmonds, and the third by Colchester and Ipswich. All these routes are described as 'London to Norwich' in Moggs' edition of Paterson's 'Book of Roads' published in 1826. By this edition the distance from London to Norwich by Ipswich is 111 miles, by Sudbury 111¾. Both routes by Ipswich and Sudbury to Norwich are direct. The reference by Mr. Fitzgerald to Maidstone being taken on the way to Dover is misleading. May I be permitted to say that I regard the case for Sudbury as a very strong one ? "

IT may be doubted if any place name is geographically so widespread as that of Villa France, which has just been made painfully familiar to the world by the earthquake which for the second time in its history, has overwhelmed it after an interval of 350 years. Besides this unfortunate town in the Azores, there seem to be in the world at least thirteen different towns named Villa France, all of them being places of some importance. Two of them occur in the New World—one in Brazil and one at the opposite end of the Continent, in Paraguay. There are also four Villa Frances in Spain, two in Italy, one in Portugal and one in Southern France, besides a harbour at Nice. Some of them have seen a good deal of history in the making. Probably the spot most usually associated with the name by the cosmopolitan public is Villa France, near Verona, where Napoleon III met the Francis Joseph after the French victories at Magenta and Solferino, and compelled Austria after ages of possession, to give back Lombardy to Italy.

A CORRESPONDENT writes in the *Scotsman* :—It has sometimes been asked, "Was Jock o' Hazeldean a real flesh and blood man, or merely a character born in the brain of Sir Walter Scott ?" I am informed by a trustworthy connection that he was a real man—a miller at Hassendean—Hazeldean. The remains of his mill are still to be seen on the south side of the west end of the Hassedean mill pond, and the late Mr. Robert Falla, builder, Hassendean Common, near Lilliesleaf, was his great-grandson. Mr. Falla's father's name was John, and most likely he was named after his grandfather, the said Jock. So much for Jock ; but who the sorely-tried lady was who "let the tear doon fa' for Jock o' Hazeldean" I do not know, nor can I locate Frank, the chief of Errington and lord of Langleydale, wherever these places were. Perhaps some of your readers who may have access to parish records, particularly the records of the old church of Hazeldean, if any are still extant, may be able to throw some light on the subject.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE.

Three Great Medicine Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, APRIL 5.

MOROCCO ONCE MORE.

IT seems as though that corner of North Africa that claimed so much attention during the years 1905 and 1906, especially during the critical period of the Algeciras Conference, could not yet be left to temporary oblivion. That part of the dark Continent is likely to get a reputation for the privilege it has acquired for inciting the passions and latent rivalries of the mightiest countries of Europe. It is true, the various agreements of Algeciras have all been ratified ; there ought to be no further obstacle in the way of introducing the authorised reforms. Outward appearances are indeed favourable enough. The Inspector General of the Police forces has been appointed. The much talked of Bank of Morocco is on the point of being organised. The Sultan has not hesitated—it is said on German advice — to corroborate the nomination of Spanish and French Instructors. Now that the political development of Morocco is settled, there ought to be no reason for preventing the European nations to follow up their commercial ends in peaceful rivalry. We are not prepared to pass judgment about the chances offered by the future development of Morocco's natural resources; whether it is really of so great importance for the German export industries to enjoy, at Fez, equal rights with those of all other nations ; or whether there really is a profitable opening for French speculators in lauded property and for applicants for questionable "concessions." However that may be, there is no reason why the competition of German and French capitalists could not be carried on side by side in Morocco as in other parts of the world, without bringing political passions to a higher pitch.

As a matter of fact, things do not seem to go so smoothly when that particular country is in any way concerned. The latest sensation affords us a sufficient insight into the nature of this apparent susceptibility about "cosas de Morocco". What happened was deplorable enough. At Marakesh, in the South-West of the country, a French physician has been murdered. He was, as the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, said, a man of a most unfortunate disposition, given to fits of irritation and certainly void of common sense. It was one of his provoking acts that he hoisted a white flag on the top of his house ; for in Morocco only Mosques are allowed to indulge in such a symbolic display. The consequence was that the religious sentiments of the natives were hurt. Their fanaticism was raised and they stoned the poor Frenchman to death. In vain the governor had exerted himself to pacify the furiated mob; that he was really in earnest is proved by the fact that his own son was wounded in the affray. Undoubtedly

SUCH AN EMERGENCY IS MOST DEPLORABLE.

But to be sure there is no occasion to move other feelings than those of pity and sympathy As France is sure to demand and get every satisfaction, the case with which only the Republic and the Sultan are concerned, ought to end here.

But at once the Paris press gets hold of the matter. The Parisians want every day some sensational news, some emotional shock. Here is a chance of supplying that need. The papers sold in the streets for less than a half penny vie with each other to make the most of it. Of course it becomes immediately a political affair of high importance. The excitement of the Moroccans is argued to be the work of Germany's political intrigues; German agents are accused of having instigated the fanaticists; possibly Prussian soldiers in disguise had been noticed among the furious mob of Marakesh.

Immediately we are in the midst of troubled waters. For one sin begets another. The German press is bound to answer on such a provocation. Its tone is less pathetic and emotional; it appeals to reason and holds such senseless accusation up to ridicule. It cannot fail that the original cause of all that excitement is entirely lost sight of. Instead of the French victim of fanaticism, the alleged antagonism of the two neighbouring nations becomes the subject of discussion. Whose ends are served by such a polemic? Evidently only those of a small group of writers in Paris who make a living by fostering misunderstandings between the two nations, and, of course, of a couple of miserable papers that were thereby enabled to have for some days an exceptionally large sale for all their editions. The pity of it is, that the French, and more especially the Paris public of the Boulevards does not find out the little game that is so frequently made of their emotionalism, so that there is always some danger of greater mischief. For after all: "Sands form the mountains, moments make the year."

THE HIGHER SCHOOL SYSTEMS OF EUROPE.

The institutions for higher education in most states of Europe afford at present a picture of great variety or rather of chaotic confusion. This state of things is due to the process of fundamental transformation that is going on in some of the more advanced states. Nor can it be denied that there was reason enough for a change insofar as the practical wants of modern life and the recent achievements of civilisation were quite entitled to be considered at the expense of classic reminiscences and the ideals of antiquity that from the time of the revival of learning had monopolized the whole curriculum of our High Schools. This introduction of new subject-matter has been kept within narrow limits in some High Schools that wished as far as possible to preserve the so-called humanistic character of the old type, while on the other hand attempts at placing the elements of modern science into the centre of a liberal education have not been missing. Thus there is an endless variety already on that score.

But now another practical consideration comes into play. In countries whose vernacular idiom cannot be counted among the great languages of wide diffusion, the necessity was felt to give the boys a good knowledge and sufficient fluency of the predominant modern languages, so that there is no time left for the study of the ancient classics. In Norway, for instance, Latin and Greek are entirely absent in the curriculum of nearly all public Higher Schools and are reserved for the Universities; only in the Cathedral School at Christiania boys have still a chance to master the rudiments of Latin grammer at the customary age, as the option is allowed between the Latin course and that of some other, more modern, subjects. More deplorable still is the low standard of education in the Gymnasium of Greece or the "Institutos generalesy technicos" in Spain ; there is no comparison between the graduates of these so-called Higher Schools and the scholars that have gone through the whole course of a German, or Austrian Institution. It seems as though the former equality of higher education all over Europe is irreparably lost already. Still the distinction between a primary school education and a higher grade is

STRICTLY UPHELD

in all countries of Europe, even in our own democratic days. But there is already this difference, that in some countries, notably in Bavaria, Baden, Saxony and Hesse, as also in Japan, the ordinary elementary school serves also for the first four school years of the pupils of Higher Schools, while in France, Austria, Belgium and Prussia special preparatory schools with a curriculum of 2 1/2 or 3 years supply the primary education for all boys who are destined to enter the Higher Schools with their 9 years' curriculum. Both these systems have their obvious disadvantages. Either the later pupils of the higher schools are kept back by the slow progress indispensable for common schools, or a good number of less gifted boys is by their early training brought into the higher schools where they hinder the quicker pace of progress desirable for the superior level of education. From a pasdagogic point of view the so-called uniform system of education as introduced in Norway since 1896, Denmark since 1903 and Sweden since 1905 would be decidedly preferable as it gives a chance to select the better qualified pupils for the higher courses. Let us take the instance of Norway, where, as mentioned, the uniform system has been in good working order for more than ten years. There every boy first goes through the primary school with its five years' curriculum; then follows for the better gifted boys a four years' course in a Middle School to be finished, for a minority, by three years' further schooling in the High School, where from the second year a division takes place for those that prefer mathematics and physics from the remainder that continue the study of languages and history with or without Latin. The same system of uniform education for all beginners has been adopted in Japan. There are also not a few German pedagogues who advocate the introduction of such a systematic uniformity. But they have not yet succeeded in persuading the authorities that their plans are preferable. On the contrary it seems as though

THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM

that differentiates elementary and higher training from the very first school year is gaining ground in Southern Germany also. It is not advisable to compare Continental Schools with the state of things in England where primary, secondary and higher education are vaguely distinguished but where there is no fixed rule for the subjects to be taught in each standard. Professor Horn who has examined the various experiments recently made in the schools of Europe arrives at the conclusion that the most promising reforms may start from the two systems of Prussia and the Scandinavian countries. That it would be of great consequence, if under modern conditions the same equality of higher education could be reached in all civilised countries as prevailed under the old system of the exclusively humanistic education with Latin and Greek as a centre, goes without saying. For the mutual understanding between the middle classes in all European countries would be greatly facilitated, if there was such a common ground of solid knowledge of modern subjects as the basis of their intellectual intercourse. It has been proposed that a periodical devoted to giving publicity of this aim and of the changes and experiments made in the various countries would be the best means to give more uniformity to the policy of education in all civilised parts of the world.

THREE SHINING LIGHTS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD.

By a remarkable coincidence the medical world is preparing for three memorials in almost immediate succession ; and as these landmarks of Science are at the same time closely connected with the changed aspect of conditions in our struggle against pathogenetic influences, it behoves the general reader to take an interest in them and thereby in the easiest way get an encouraging glance of the rapid progress made in the last forty years.

One of these medical red letter days is the eightieth birthday (on April 5th) of Sir Joseph Lister, the inventor of the antiseptic method of surgical treatment. It was in 1869 that he announced his, at that time, wonderful results by means of a new principle of dressing the wounds during and after a surgical operation. The greatest drawback of surgical art in the shape of infection and blood poisoning was suddenly reduced to a minimum when Lister's method of applying the spray with a solution of carbolic acid and of using disinfected bandage was generally accepted. There was no need any more to despair on account of the unavoidable pollution even when only operations on the intestines or on the brains offered a fair chance of curing a disease. The knife of the surgeon became in the new epoch of antiseptic treatment the principal restorer of human health. Justly is Sir Joseph Lister now celebrated as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. His treatise on the "Principles of antiseptic surgery," which he dedicated to Professor Virchow in 1891, will forever remain a monument of medical progress. In all civilized countries medical men are now co-operating to testify their appreciation of Sir Joseph's life-work on the happy occasion of the octogenarian's birthday. On the basis so happily laid in 1869

SCIENCE MADE FURTHER PROGRESS.

In many cases the disinfectants used by Lister or proposed by others proved more or less dangerous or annoying on account of their poisonous nature. It was a great advantage when it was proved that with such harmless preparations as sterilised water and a solution of common salt the same immunity of infection may be reached, if sufficient care is taken that the operating room, the surgical instruments, sponges and bandages are thoroughly purified from infectious germs. Thereby asepticism could supersede the various antiseptic percautions. It was Ernst von Bergmann, who with a number of enthusiastic pupils founded the now prevalent doctrine of asepticism. By his experience on the battlefields in Bohemia (1866), France (1870-1871) and the Balkan peninsula (1877-1878) he came to the conclusion that the fresh wounds caused by rifle shots are always "aseptic" and that their safest cure is guaranteed by the immediate application of a scrupulously clean piece of bandage. By prohibiting the use of the surgical probe in the first line of medical outposts he has taken away a great deal of the horrors of the battlefield. In the Russo-Japanese war the percentage of successful treatment especially of wounds in the joints was surprisingly large, principally on account of the adoption of Bergmann's teaching, by the field surgeons on both sides. As the most prominent of contemporary surgeons Professor Ernst von Bergmann would have been the proper spokesman of the medical world to testify the appreciation of Lister's epoch-making invention on April 5th. But a cruel fate suddenly took him away on March 25th. Now everywhere in the centres of learning "in memoriam" solemnities for this Coryphaeus of modern surgery are in preparation. All the more interest is taken in them, because Bergmann was also the organiser of the Berlin Association for a permanent medical emergency service that has become the model for many large cities and because he originated the courses for practitioners that are so important for keeping them abreast of the latest advance of science. On the day before the unexpected news of Bergmann's death came from Wiesbaden, in a casual Berlin meeting of medical men the idea of

ANOTHER COMMEMORATION

was suggested. It was exactly 25 years on the 24th of March, that Robert Koch had read his paper on Tuberculosis in the Berlin Physiological Society. Some members who had been ear-witnesses of the surprise then caused by his demonstrations gave some particulars of his extremely modest way in announcing his results and of his final expression of hope that his new methods of making bacteria visible by especially adapted materials for giving them a distinguishing shade of colour as well as his preparations for breeding them on gelatinous decoctions may lead to the discovery of the germs of other parasitic diseases. Now even a superficial glance of what has been achieved by Koch's methods during the last 25 years proved a quite unparalelled success. The active causes and propagators of Cholera, Tetanus, Lupus, Syphilis, the bubonic plague, Malaria and the sleeping disease have been discovered. Ever since Koch's lecture on March 24th, 1882, medical men have become accustomed to look for "bacilli" as the bearers of epidemic diseases ; bacteriology has become a most important branch of medical research. As Robert Koch not only showed the way for these new lines of study but also remained at the head of all investigators in this branch, a "Robert Koch foundation" for the advancement of bacteriology was proposed in his honour. Thus the international meeting of surgeons in these Easter days almost coincided with three personal celebrations : the jubilee of the famous octogenarian Lister, the obsequies of the acknowledged chief of the surgical profession, Ernst von Bergmann and the inauguration of a "Robert Koch Fund" for the encouragement of future discoveries.

L. ASCH.

THE use of the church door as a lovers' meeting-place, common in most small towns, has become so marked at Cuckfield parish church that Mr. Lewin, one of the sidesmen, made it a subject of complaint on behalf of elderly parishioners at the Easter vestry meeting. The young women duly attend evening service, but the lads absenting themselves, assemble around the door just before the Benediction. They obstruct the pathway, making it difficult for the congregation to disperse. Appeals having been useless, the police have been asked to stop "the nuisance."

THE Louvre has narrowly escaped the operations of another pillager. This time the offender seems to have been no collector or connoisseur with the bump of acquisitiveness too strongly developed, but a burglar pure and simple. The chief caretaker was greatly surprised the other day on trying to open the Rue de Rivoli turnstile to find that the key would not move the lock. After several vain attempts a locksmith had to be called in, and he, after pulling the lock to pieces, saw that the mechanism had been tampered with. The turnstile, however, had not been turned, and it is supposed that the burglar or burglars had been disturbed at their work.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT,

The Position of Government Officials.

MR. MORLEY REMAINS DIPLOMATIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 23.

Mr. T. Hart-Davies asked Mr. Morley in the House of Commons to suggest to the Government of India that Government Officials should not be allowed to present themselves as candidates for Municipal Offices and District Boards.

Mr. Morley replied that he was not prepared to lay down any general rule on the subject.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Naval Defence Considered.

TREATMEMT OF INDIANS TO BE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Lord Elgin presided to-day at the Colonial Conference. All the Premiers and Ministers attended, including Mr. Haldane and Lord Tweedmouth. Sir James Mackay was also present.

The first question placed before the Conference was that of Naval Defence.

LONDON, April 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Morley replying to a question put by Mr. Lynch said that the question of the treatment of Indian subjects in self-governing Colonies would certainly be discussed, but whether the discussion would take place in the full Colonial Conference or otherwise he could not say.

CUTTING DOWN ARSENAL EXPENSES.

Employes' March to Westminster.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Four thousand Woolwich Arsenal workmen marched last night to Westminster, where Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman received a deputation demanding that action be taken to prevent a further decrease of employment at the Arsenal.

LATER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Haldane received the Woolwich deputation sympathetically and deeply regretted the necessity of discharging old servants and skilled workmen, but their duty to the taxpayers obliged them to disregard personal considerations. They should do their utmost to provide work in the Arsenal, but there must be further reductions.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Six thousan Arsenal employes yesterday marched from Woolwich to Westminster with reference to the programme of cutting down work which has been followed lately.

The Premier told the delegates that the discharges which had been made were imperative. It was impossible, he said, to maintain the Arsenal at war pressure.

COAL STRIKE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

American Railways Severely Affected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 22.

A strike of coal miners in the Rocky Mountains is paralyzing the railways and the metal mining industry, and is causing serious distress in the North-West Territory and Columbia. The Canadian Pacific Railway has already suspended freight traffic.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The New Minister to Washington.

LONDON, April 23.

The *Times'* Peking Correspondent announces that Liang Tung Yen, who is a Yale Graduate, succeeds Liang Cheng as Minister to Washington. The latter is expected to replace Tang Shoo Yi at the Wai Wu Puan in the Maritime Customs. Both appointments are regarded as most satisfactory.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Replying to Mr. Rutherford Mr. Morley in the House of Commons said that the ravages of plague are still engaging the anxious consideration of the Government.

AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Large Expenditure.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bridgman Mr Morley said that the total expenditure connected with the visit of the Amir was £205,990 sterling.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI SPECTACLE.

Debatable Policy.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

It is understood that the Government vetoed the Siege of Delhi spectacle at the Military Tournament owing to unrest in India.

THE KING AND QUEEN ON TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Their Majesties have left Naples for Palermo.

THE BUDGET DEBATE

"PREFERENCE MEANS TAXED FOOD."

The Income Tax.

REDUCTION TO COME LATER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 23.

In the course of the Debate on the Budget Mr. Asquith, referring to the Fiscal Policy, said that it was impossible to give preference to all the colonies without taxing raw materials besides food.

He denied that the income tax was intended to remain permanently at a shilling.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Appointment of British Delegates.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Runciman announced that the British delegates to the Hague Conference would be Lord Reay, Sir Edward Loy, Sir E. Satow, and Sir Henry Howard, besides Naval and Military experts.

PACIFIC LINER ASHORE.

Passengers Safe.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Pacific Mail Co.'s Steamer *Mongolia* has gone ashore in a bad position at Nagato, Japan. The passengers are safe.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The *Mangolia* has been refloated undamaged.

FIRE AT TOULON ARSENAL.

Several Millions' Damage.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

A serious fire has broken out at the Arsenal at Toulon

LATER.

The fire at Toulon has destroyed the workshops and torpedo school and several storehouses. Twenty soldiers and sailors were injured. The damage is estimated at several millions of francs. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

THE L. C. C. ELECTIONS.

Further Allegations.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Mr. Lloyd George has informed the House of Commons that the London Dock Companies contributed to the Moderates fund at the recent L. C. C. Elections.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ILL.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Mr. Keir Hardie is dangerously ill.

THE JAMALPUR RIOTS.

Swadeshi Activity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

In connection with the rioting at Jamalpur, near Mymensingh, the Magistrate of Jamalpur has gone to Mymensingh. The Calcutta native papers are full of reports of looting and rioting cases in Eastern Bengal and elsewhere. Reports show that Swadeshi volunteers have been very busy recently

CALCUTTA DOCTOR HONOURED.

Distinction Conferred by the King.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

His Majesty the King, on the recommendation of the Prince of Wales and the Chapter General, has conferred the distinction of Honorary Associate of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England on Dr. F. Pearse for service in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association both in England and India. Dr. Pearse is Plague Officer in Calcutta, and recently officiated as Health Officer for Dr. Nield Cook.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

An Extra Engineer to be Employed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, APRIL 23.

The Karachi Port Trust Board are of opinion that the time has come when steps should be taken to strengthen the superior Engineering Staff by the appointment of a 2nd Assistant Port Engineer on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem rising to Rs. 700 by yearly increments of Rs. 50 per mensem. This appointment should be filled by a fully qualified engineer, preferably with railway experience, on a five years' agreement. The Chairman is authorised to advertise for applications after the sanction of the Commissioner in Sind has been obtained.

PLAGUE IN DARJEELING.

No Further Cause for Anxiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

Mr. C.H. Bompas, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling writes to the Calcutta papers to say that there is no further cause for anxiety in regard to plague there.

CARGO AS FUEL.

Undercoaled Ship Runs Short.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, APRIL 23.

A steamer which recently sailed out of Rangoon ran short of coal before Calcutta was reached and a portion of her cargo had to be used as fuel to keep the engines going.

HOME RACING.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 23.

The result of the Great Metropolitan Stakes is as follows :—

Father Blind 1
Turbine 2
Royal Dream 3

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Betting on the City and Suburban is :—

4 to 1 Dean Swift.
7 to 1 Dalkeith, Kuroki and Slave Trader.
8 to 1 Larimo.
16 to 1 Velocity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, APRIL 22.

Race run April 24.

The following is the latest betting and additional probable starters in the City and Suburban :—

9 to 2 Dean Swift.
7 to 1 Larimo.
7 to 1 Dalkeith.
10 to 1 Slave Trader.
10 to 1 Kuroki.
10 to 1 Dinneford.

Longer odds Golden Measure, Succour, Velocity, Fra Diavolo, Kolo, Crusader, Longcroft, Scarpia, Speculor, Stick Up, Champ d'Or.

DERBY BETTING.

2 to 1 Slieve Gallion.

BOXING.

Tiger Smith Defeated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 23.

At the National Sporting Club in the fight for the middleweight championship, Langford, the American Boxer, knocked out Tiger Smith in the fourth round

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Australia Accepts the M. C. C. Terms.

LONDON, APRIL, 23.

The Marylebone Cricket Club has decided to send a team to Australia in the Autumn.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]
CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

The long dispute between the M. C. C. and the Australian cricketers has been satisfactorily settled. The M. C. C. terms have been accepted and a team will now be sent out in the Autumn.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO DEHRA.

EN ROUTE FOR SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SAHARANPUR, APRIL 23.

The special train with Lady Violet Minto, Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary, and Captains Mackenzie and Elgee left Dehra at 4 p.m. arriving at Saharanpur at 7-20. Mr. Baglise, A. T. S., Mr. Gregson, Loco. Superintendent, and Mr. Galvin, Division Police Officer, accompanied the train. The Viceroy arrived at Saharanpur from Mohund at 8-40 with Major Fielding and Lord Francis Scott and entering the special left immediately for Simla.

The Viceregal Party arrived at Mohund at 10-30. By noon the Viceroy accounted for a magnificent tiger measuring quite ten feet. Four cheetul were also added to the bag by the evening, when the final beat for tiger proved blank and the party started for Saharanpur by motor at 7-40. The shoot provedmoste xiting and the excursion thoroughly enjoyable and the Viceroy was particularly rpleased Mr. Watson, Mr. Keighley and Mr. Holden eturned to Dehra from Mohund in the evening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, APRIL 23.

The Viceroy was expected to leave Dehra yesterday for Simla travelling the road from Mussoori which passes the beautiful Kamptee Falls. This route, if taken, will probably give His Excellency an opportunity of securing some good bears besides other game. Lord Kitchener paid a flying visit to Dehra, and was the guest of the Viceroy. Colonel Macrol I. M. S., has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy *vice* Surgeon General Browne.

REFORMING RANGOON.

Street Stall-Holders Raided.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, APRIL 23.

The aspect of the town is greatly changed since yesterday when an almost unbroken chain of stalls extended along the side walks of all principal thoroughfares. To-day not a stall is to be seen anywhere. At half past nine this morning a sudden and simultaneous raid was made on the stalls in all the principal streets with the result that 105 arrests were made in Merchant Street, Dalhousie Street, Fraser Street, and Montgomery Street and also in all the smaller intersecting avenues. It was then discovered that not one of the stall keepers possessed such a thing as a license from the Municipality. The result has been to relieve, the congestion of traffic. When the side walks were crowded with stalls it did not afford sufficient space to accommodate the large numbers of pedestrians that used even the widest thoroughfares and they overflowed on to the road to their own danger and the inconvenience of carriages and trams.

HIGH-HANDED ACTION.

Hindu Refuses to Issue Butchers' Licenses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

The Hindu Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality, having refused meat licenses, great excitement is reported to prevail there among the Mahomedans who, at a mass meeting yesterday, which was attended by some five thousand people, passed a resolution protesting against the policy of the Municipality in creating a monopoly in the sale of meat, which causes hardship to consumers. Fears of a riot are entertained.

DEATH OF NAWAB YUSUF ALI KHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 23.

The death of the Hon'ble Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan of Mendhu took place on Sunday morning. The Nawab had been a Member of the United Provinces Legislative Council since 1904.

ROWDYISM IN INDIA.

Meeting of Protest in Lahore,

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS JOIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 23.

On an invitation of Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan Kazilbash, Vice President of the Lahore Municipal Committee, a number of the Raises and leading Muhammadans and Hindu citizens of Lahore assembled to express their disapproval of the conduct of those rowdies who had assaulted certain European gentlemen on the 16th instant.

Mian Muhammad Shafe, in proposing the first resolution, pointed out that they had met not to criticize the general policy of any particular party but to express their disapproval of that disreputable behaviour which some rowdy persons had been guilty of recently, and thus to make it unmistakably clear that they looked upon such conduct with extreme displeasure and contempt. The conduct in question was that which was manifested in those unseemly events which has taken place after the delivery of the judgment in the "Punjabee" case. He was sure that no one of those who were present at the meeting of whatever religion and whatever social political party could tolerate such unprovoked assaults as the throwing of mud at, and bodily injury to, innocent wayfarers, without entertaining a feeling of disgust at such miserable conduct. Acts like these served no object whatever and were calculated to bring disgrace on the community in general. The use of strong language and unwarranted attacks on any community and insulting and assauiting any individual thereof were acts which every right minded person must condemn. He considered it to be the duty of the leaders to express openly their strong disapproval of such disreputable conduct and to impress it on all persons of influence; that it was incumbent upon them to do their utmost to prevent the occurrence of such unseemly brawls in future. He then formally proposed the resolution which was as follows :—

That the leading Hindu and Muhammadan citizens of Lahore expressed their strong disapproval of the rowdy and unseemly acts committed by a number of students and other persons on the day the Chief Court delivered its Judgment in the "Punjabee" case and regarded it as the duty of all persons to prove their love of Government and country by striving to promote harmony and unity amongst European and Indian subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, and trust that in future no one will bring discredit to the country and community by being guilty of such wretched conduct. The resolution was seconded by Rai Sahib Mohan Lal and supported by Khan Bahadur Alla Bakhish and Rai Ram Saran Dass and, being put to the vote, was carried with acclamation.

The second resolution was to the effect that copies of the above resolutionbe forwarded to principals of local Colleges and headmasters of schools requesting their co-operation in the realization of the objects of the Association. This was moved by Ganpat Rai, Barrister-at-Law, who pointed out that the few students who misbehaved in this fashion had shown that they did not really derive any benefit from the education imparted to them. He was sure that gentlemen of all parties, even those who were supporters of the "Punjabee" newspaper condemned the disgraceful conduct of which those present had assembled to express their disapproval. Maulvi Mahbub Alam in seconding the resolution referred to the text of the Quran which exhorted people not to create *fisad* and dissensions between class and class. The resolution having been supported in appropriate speeches by Mian Nizan Din and Bhai Mehr Singh Chawla was carried unanimously.

The third resolution which was to the effect that copies of the proceedings be forwarded to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, was moved by Mian Jamal Dir, Honorary Magistrate, and was seconded by Lala Narinjandass and supported by Bhai Gurdit Singh and Sheikh Abdul Aziz and carried unanimously.

THE ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Sir George Arbuthnot's Arrest Refused.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE ALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 23.

With reference to Mr. Osborne's application at the Madras High Court that Sir George Arbuthnot should be committed to custody, Mr. Justice Subramnia Iyer passed orders yesterday evening. He said, having heard very long arguments on both sides, he thought it quite unnecessary to postpone the disposal of the petition or to take time to consider it. Regarding the question whether the further hearing of the case should be adjourned, he said he did not think the stage at which the case had arrived justified an order postponing the further hearing. His Lordship therefore dismissed the petition and called on counsel on both sides to proceed with the case.

To-day, Mr. Justice Subrahmania Iyer passed orders on the application of the Official Assigue after hearing Mr. Chamier as follows :—

"I authorise the Official Assignee to enter into the proposed compromise with the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company by parting with 484 shares standing in the names of Sir George Arbuthnot and Mr. Young; (2) the Official Assignee is permitted until further orders to make advances to Arbuthnot's Industrials, Ltd., not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at any time; (3) the Official Assignee is authorised to take immediate steps for the realization of assets. In case of sale by public auction notice of such sale should be be given by the Official Assignee in such a manner as he deems best. Copy of the notice shall be furnished by post to S. Theagaraya Iyer, Dewan Bahadur W. P. Rajaratna Moodeliar and P. Theagaraya Chetty, the latter two may apply to the Official Assignee for further information as to the proposed sale. Sale by private treaty will be made subject to the order of the Court."

The Official Assignee said that further delay in the realization of assets would be detrimental to the interests of the creditors. He was informed there was no prospect of Special Assignees being appointed or of the assets of the Company being formed under Section 28. His Lordship might think that a particular debt should be stated before the Court and the terms upon which he (the Official Assignee) proposed to compromise in respect of such debt, but that meant delay.

His Lordship remarked that the Official Assignee might arrange the terms of compromise or arrangement and give the Court the general result. The arrangement would be subject to the final order of the Court. He was to be Vacation Judge and the Official Assignee might come before him from time to time for any orders. The Court then resumed the enquiry into the petition for discharge.

VOLUNTEERING IN LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 23.

Volunteering has taken on new life in Lahore The first parade in the Volunteer year of the Reserve Company of the 1st Punjab Rifles was held on the Parade Ground, Lahore, on Monday, when there was a capital muster. Adjutant-Captain Lang put the Company through manual and firing exercises, after which every member fired a course on a miniature range.

The following gentlemen were present :— Sir W. M. Clark I. C. S., Mr. Justice A. H. S. Reid, Mr. Justice F. Robertson, I. C. S., Mr. Justice A. Kensington, I. C. S., Mr. Justice, H. A. P. Rattigan, Mr. W. H. Michael, I. C. S, Mr. D. Dewar, I. C. S., Mr. E. Ducane Smithe, Mr. F. C. Rose, Mr. Jacob, Mr. R. Fendall, Mr. J. Mitchell, Mr. L. S. Deane and Captain Mabbett. Mr. Romer Younghusband I. C. S., Mr. W. Bell, C. I. E., Capt. A. Smith, Mr. Baines, Mr. H. C. Sanders, Mr. Muir Masson, Mr. Macdonald Masson, Mr. Schomann, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Russell Stracey and Mr. Tapp were unfortunately not able to be present.

It will be seen that some of the leading citizens of Lahore including high officials of Government are taking a practical interest in volunteering and it is hoped that all heads of departments and other gentlemen not already attached to either Corps will during the current year become volunteers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FLUCTUATIONS IN COPPER.

The Cotton Crop.

THE YEAR'S COMPANY PROMOTING.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

THE recent sensational fluctuations in copper lend special interest to the weekly market review of Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond, just received. On March 13 copper opened at £104, and fell headlong until £95. 10s. was accepted for cash and £97. 5s. for three months. From this point the market recovered to £99. 10s. for cash and £101 5s. for three months, but has since relapsed. Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond say :—"Demoralisation reigned supreme in the early part of the week following the severe break in share prices in New York, and was only stayed by bear covering, and in no small degree by the prudent tactics of leading dealers. Confidence has naturally been rudely shaken, but whatever the latter part of the year may have in store for the market, it must be borne in mind that for the present stocks are everywhere small and producers very well sold for a time ahead, and that even if lower prices are ultimately to rule the conditions now prevailing are sound. There are reasons for expecting supplies to increase moderately later on, but even so, there is no reason to take fright and knock pounds off the price in a day, and in the worst case it is still probable that a high price will be maintained for a long while to come. It is evident to close observers that copper, like tin, is going to occupy a very different plane of prices in the future to that which it has held in the past. There is therefore no sound cause for alarm." The shipments from America during last week are advised as 2,647 tons fine, making a total this year of 36,910 tons, as compared with 44,057 tons for the corresponding period of last year. The position of supply is as follows :—

	March 16 1907. Tons.	Feb. 28. 1907. Tons.	Feb. 28. 1906. Tons.
Total visible supply.	13,279 ...	13,483 ...	8,946
Of which available as standard	5,916 ...	5,600 ...	2,859

Manufactures of grey drills have lately given slightly better reports or that branch of the cotton trade, though prices are still on an unsatisfactory basis which leaves a very bare margin of profit. The smaller makers, who buy their yarn, have found some difficulty in getting their usual counts from spinners, with the result that orders are in many cases much overdue. The home trade is now taking a fair quantity of drills, especially in the lower qualities for pocketings and linings. Wholesale clothiers who buy these goods in the finished state are pressing the distributing houses for stocks and quick delivery. Makers-up of jackets, overalls, &c., are now using a considerable quantity of the heavier makes, both for the home and export trades. Finished and sized drills for boot linings are only slow of sale. The shipping branch as a rule is in a depressed condition, with the exception of some of the South American markets, for which there is a moderate inquiry, more especially in the lighter drills for printing. Fancy striped and finished makes are also in some request for the Chilian ports, though the orders are not up to the average in quantity. The Far East shows no improvement, the 29in. qualities for Shanghai being very dull. Manila is rather more active, some fair inquiries being in the market for low makes of 24in, 16-reed grey and finished drills.

What may be described as a Southern bull view of the cotton market in the light of the recent ginners report and the continued heavy movement into sight is afforded by Messrs. Eisenhauer's (New Orleans) circular of March 23. They remark that "the total figure, 13,290,000 bales includes not only linters but also 150,000 bales estimated as still to be ginned, and as these final Government reports have in former years, with the sole exception of last year, when the available supplies were unduly swelled by cotton carried over from the previous season, been invariably in excess of the commercial crop, it is not only permissible but right and proper that this year's figure should be accepted as the correct possible maximum. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether the commercial crop could reach the full total of this report, as certain allowances should be made that would reduce the number of bales coming into sight during this season to perhaps 13,000,000. It is a well-established truth that a large part of the linters of this year is of such poor quality and low value that it does not pay to send it to market, and many thousands of bales of this stuff will remain on the plantations to be used for horse-collars and other purposes. It is also to be remembered that this crop has produced an undue proportion of very low and unspinnable cotton, which, as the mills are not able to use it, will have to be carried by the producer into the next season, until it is gradually absorbed for such purposes as it is fit. To all this should further be added the large amount of this year's crop thrown into the August movement of the previous season, due to the urgent early demand from spinners from this season's cotton." The principal novelty in all this seems to be the destination assigned to this year's linters—which conjures up the fantastic vision of New Orleans bulls grinning at us through horse-collars stuffed with worthless cotton. But it is interesting to note, too, how as the admitted size of the crop grows the bull estimates of the world's consumption of American cotton grow with it. This Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co., appropriately enough, call "the ever-increasing necessities of the mills," and they say that it is "now running on a basis of 13,500,000 bales"

In his introduction to this year's edition of that valuable handbook the "Directory of Directors" Mr. Thomas Skinner gives as usual some interesting statistics of company promotions in the United Kingdom. He shows that were as in 1904 there were registered in the United Kingdom only 3,831 companies, with a total authorised capital of £92,526,000; in 1905 the number of companies passing through the initial stage rose to 4,358, with an authorised capitalisation of £119,179,000, and for 1906 the figures were respectively 4,748 and £138,956,000. Very little advantage is now being taken of the Guernsey court, only eleven companies having been registered there last year, with a total capital of £1,288,000. At April, 1906, which is the latest date to which such figures are available, the number of undertakings existing under the Joint-stock Companies Acts totalled no less than 40,995, with a paid-up capital of £2,003,392,000; this, of course, being irrespective of companies working under Acts of Parliament, such as railways, gas and water concerns, &c., and those incorporated by charter. The "Directoy of Directors" for 1906 gave information regarding just over 20,000 individuals; of these about 1,500 dropped out. The present issue of the "Directory" comprise about 20,600 names, or about 600 more than last year. Mr. Skinner thinks that, with the larger number of companies dealt with, this addition to the army of directors may be regarded as trifling. "It affords," he says, "evidence of a tendency at the present time to form the boards of new companies from men already experienced in the duties required of them rather than from novices. Yet it is interesting to note that, taking all the names included in his issue of the Directory, the average number of directorships held is only about two, and as there are cases of upwards of 30 posts being in one hand and many men have seats on the boards of twelve companies and upwards there are a very large number of instances where only one directorship is held.

As a natural result of the decision of the German courts in the recent action against the Rhenish Westphalian Coal Syndicate (which was discussed in these columns on January 16) it was only to be expected that the iron companies already in the coal syndicate would take advantage of the benefits to be derived from amalgamation with the firms in the cartel working coalmines only. The most important firm in the steel cartel, the Phœnix Company, which is also a member of the coal syndicate, has recently combined with the Nordstern Company, one of the largest concerns in the coal cartel, and as the principle involved is of importance to the future both of the coal and the steel cartels, a brief account of the matter may be given.

In addition to a large output of raw iron the Phœnix Company is allowed a production of 1,254,311 tons steel per annum by the steel syndicate. It is also a large coal producer, the coal cartel taking from it 450,000 tons annually, but its output of coal suitable for coke making is far from sufficient to cover its own requirements, and it is stated that it purchases annually one million tons of coke-coal from the syndicate. On the 1st of April the price of coke-coal will be advanced 1½ mark per ton by the syndicate, representing an extra annual expenditure to the Phœnix of 1¼ million marks. By combining with the Nordstern Company this amount will be saved and the Phœnix will be at liberty to supply its needs from the Nordstern mines without any interference from the syndicate, whilst the latter will be obliged to take the full quantity previously agreed upon from the Nordstern at the fixed regulation prices. The Nordstern's present output as allowed by the coal syndicate, is 2,740,000 tons of coal and 542,640 tons coke, and it is said that they will have no difficulty in producing this amount in addition to the quantity required by the Phœnix Company. The coal syndicate will thus lose a very important customer, whilst the position of the simple coal producers in the cartel is weakened, and that of the coal and iron works strengthened.

The possible effect of recent Stock Exchange losses upon the general trade of the world is discussed by Messrs. Hubbard in their New York cotton circular dated March 26. Will financial depression, they ask, "lead to a general contraction in business and a policy of thrift on the part of wage earners everywhere in contradistinction to the policy of extravagance which has been the practice for the past three years in cotton goods as in all other articles of commerce?" The answer must to a great extent depend upon the further question whether the financial depression really marks the turn of the tide and the beginning of a general ebb of confidence, or whether, as has been asserted, it is merely an incident in Stock Exchange speculation, which may have little relations to fundamental economic conditions. Probably the crops of the world afford a better barometer than Wall-street or Capel Court for the cotton trade. As to the immediate future of cotton itself Messrs. Hubbard Brothers say very justly that "we cannot expect a revival of speculation based on the value of commodities or of an investment demand at present prices unless we are confronted with the probability of a short crop of cotton for the coming year. At the moment we are assured of the largest acreage, beyond any estimate furnished us by the Government, which must now be conceded to have been incorrectly estimated for the past season. No crop of even 13,290,000 bales could have been grown with an early frost and a disastrous storm upon an acreage of 28,686,000 acres. The acreage was more likely over 33,000,000 acres last season, and it will be exceeded this coming year. But acreage alone does not make the crop, any more than does the ginners estimate actually give the yield we have yet to encounter the many adverse weather conditions of the season. At the moment the South-west needs rain, while a warning note has been heard of the probable increase in the depredations from weevils after an open winter in the same regions."

A DAY IN THE CUMBERLAND HILLS.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN AT HOME.)

WHEN I opened my eyes in my old fashioned fourposter at 7-55 this morning, and saw the rain falling fast, I relieved my feelings with a sleepy swear, for to-day I was to have a motor drive through a part of the lake country I had never seen before.

However nature was kind and by 9 o'clock the rain had ceased though threatening clouds promised but a seasonable day.

At 9-45 the car, a 16-20 Humber with a landaulette body, with two passengers ensconced inside duly arrived and away we went. A five minutes run and we were on the main road, and a very good road so far as surface goes, but like all roads in this district, bearing at times a distinct likeness to the slant of a high peaked roof.

A dive through Calderbridge—this is the best expression I can use—for that bit of the run bristling as it does with danger triangles. Away over the moors, through Cleater Moor, dull and dirty, Egremont, with its ruined castle on the left of the road, and then a glint of sun striking brown fields in the distance, the roofs of Whitehaven, with the smoke-belching chimneys of ironworks dotting the scene. An hour we spent in Whitehaven shopping etc. Personally, I had a glimpse at the harbour, and was then seized upon to promiscuously buy vegetables. Luckily my instructress mentioned Spanish onions, as a start, and this gave me the necessary lead, but, any way, I could not have gone far wrong, as Spanish onions and cauliflowers seemed the only available vegetables in the place.

I was thirsty after this, so put into the Black Lion for a drink. An unimposing commercial hotel from the outside but clean and comfortable looking within. The rest of the party not having turned up, I looked round for food, and for two-pence bought a fair quantity of a new species of squashed fly biscuit, which I shared with the chauffeur and a ragged urchin of the road.

Our way from Whitehaven took us for a couple of miles parallel with the sea, and then branching inland, we fled over miles of bleak high ground, uninteresting, and a very devil of a beam wind blowing.

Cockermouth.—Both the chauffeur and I had instructions as to our turning, but we missed it, and really we were hardly to blame. One does not expect a comparatively main road to debouch into a town, between two houses, with a width of just enough to allow one vehicle through.

However, this overshooting was the beginning of trouble. Hardly was the car turned round than flop went the off hind wheel, a puncture.

Luckily we carried a Stepney wheel and 20 minutes saw us under weigh again, and but for the spoke straps carrying away, the wheel did us good service.

It was just after leaving Cockermouth that we overhauled a countryman in a cart; after hooting vainly for some time we eventually attracted his attention, but it was a vacant stare with which, for a good 10 seconds, he regarded us, before it dawned upon him that he might pull a bit to one side.

Now the view became grander: bold hills close at hand on our left, and to right and front high peaks, misty as to the summits but a stray sunbeam bringing out in their full beauty their brown of the bracken, the red of a touch of a heather, with the background of dark grey rock, and parched yellow grass.

A final dash up a steep bit of hill—and lunch at the Scale Hill Hotel. An excellent lunch—I had quite forgotten the squashed flies by that time—a leg of mutton and—but menus are not interesting reading. Much more interesting were the proprietors who hustled around to make us comfortable, and the fair waitress who tended to our needs.

Fortunately the heaviest rain of the day fell while we were at lunch, but it was not amusing, particularly to the chauffeur to replace an inner tube in pouring rain.

A brother craftsman whose car occupied the only available shed lent a hand however and the job was done.

Now for a run along the side of Crummock-water to Buttermere. A winding hilly road, running generally on the very bank of the lake, cut out indeed in places from the rock which here and there crops up through the macadam; Crummock-water lying to our right, the wind raising miniature white horses, the steep slopes of the fir covered mountains running down to the water's edge on the far side and towering many hued hills to our left—with heavy billowy white clouds at times hiding their higher peaks; it was a lovely ride.

At Buttermere village we stopped the car and walking on past hotels and refreshment houses galore. After a mile and a half's walk, we turned a corner and the whole of the lake was in view.

It is not grand scenery round Buttermere, but the hills are high enough and rugged enough, and the waterfalls are sufficiently beautiful on a wild April day to fill the eye and leave a lasting impression on the mind, and what can any scenery do more!

Back to Scale Hill for tea—the evening light throwing a purple tinge over the distant slate coloured mountains. The currant scones were—oh bother menu again.

A breakneck rush down from the hotel and we coursed along the bank of peaceful little Loweswater through Cleater Moor and Frizington, swarming with children, many fair haired and pretty, with bunches of what the chauffeur called pit mouth lassies, with their shawls and heavy boots—then Egremont again, Calderbridge and home.

What could one ask better, a good car, a chauffeur who knows her mixture, pleasant society and varied scenery—under the light and shade the smiles and tears of an April sky.

N B

THE KHEDIVE'S MANIFESTO.

Remarkable Utterances.

The following is the text of the interview with the Khedive referred to in our learder columns this morning :—

I did not think a few years ago when at Divonne I met the Khedive, hiding his incognito, at the little ville of Bothe, that I would have the honour of seeing him again so soon amidst his own subjects. He had often invited me thither when telling me about Egypt being the loveliest country in the world, but nothing at that time led me to foresee the pleasant [illegible] which was to be entrusted to me.

"I said that you would come." Such [illegible] words, with which the Khedive received [illegible] the threshold of his residence at Koubb[illegible] lives in the winter. The day was a glori[illegible] odours of the spring-time rose from the [illegible] almond trees are in flower. The birds ch[illegible] beneath the acacias in the avenue and the Egyptian sky is cloudless. Would that everyday life here were as calm as the climate, but the excitement in Egypt arouses serious problems. The tactical errors of English policy have given rise to a rather lively expression of discontent. The abdication of the Khedive has even been mentioned, for he is tired of seeing that his authority does not meet with recognition. His reserve and the silence he has persisted in maintaining for many years past have given grounds for all kinds of suppositions. But in my case he has revoked these tactis and I am delighted to be in a position to publish herewith his Highness's declarations.

"The necessities of a peculiar political situation have forced me for a long time past to refrain from the public expression of my opinions on my country's affairs. However, since you tell me that this silence is a source of conjecture and error outside of Egypt, and since I am aware that even here my reserve is interpreted in various ways, I will seize the opportunity, which is offered me by the visit of a friend, who is at the same time an envoy in Egypt of "Le Temps," to make known my feelings and my thoughts."

"I am passionately fond of my country, as every Egyptian, from the highest to the lowest loves his native land. We are attached to our soil. It is ours, our welfare and our devotion to it are inseparable. We cannot die far away from Egypt. Egyptians do not emigrate. When away from their native land they suffer from home-sickness and they always come back to Egypt. I recall the look of the poor fellahs whom I have met with in my travels. The deep pain and the keen yearning to see again their hamlets in the Delta or in Upper Egypt were so marked that the sight touched my heart. They have an instinctive love of their own country, which takes the place of philosophy and the science of history. These conservative folk are progressive. I have followed their development day by day and have been struck by the great ease with which they assimilate European culture. Whatever it be you show the Egyptian, the most complicated machine, the most perfect tools, he will at once learn to use them. I have seen in my own works the most delicate apparatus handled by Egyptians. The engineers, who showed me over, prided themselves in pointing out to me that all their staff were natives. It had been formed in a few weeks. This intelligence has been employed in the development of modern civilisation in Egypt. The people have quickly adapted themselves to their new conditions. They understand and profit by them. The day is at hand when the Egyptian peasant will be on the same footing as the people of the same class in the most progressive countries. The finances have indeed come back to a firm state. We have got the confidence of Europe to such a degree that Cairo and Alexandria are two of the most important financial centres in the world. The international control of the Egyptian debt is henceforth a thing of the past. It is now time to bring all our efforts to bear not only towards the wellbeing of the population but towards the satisfaction of their intellectual moral wants. As far as I am concerned I have no more serious pre-occupation. It is quite wrong that it is alleged that the national claims (revendications nationales) have taken an anti-foreign and fanatic character. I absolutely deny this charge. The Egyptian people are naturally good. They are honest, hard-working and tolerant. When they are treated gently and kindly they know how to reply. Toleration is one of the great laws of our religion. The Koran enjoins on us respect for all the prophets, whether they be Christains or Jews. We are all deeply attached to our faith and faithful to its behests. I have travelled a great deal and believe me, if everybody followed the moral precepts of their religions as scrupulously as do the Moslems there would be less evil in the world.

"It has also been stated that I aspired to the re-establishment of my personal power in order to wield it in the Eastern way and to take up with the despotic and wasteful habits of my forerunners. To this charge I answer that all my education was in Europe and it is there that I have learnt the necessity of the co-operation of nation and ruler for the administration and welfare of the country. Despotic power would be too heavy a task for my shoulders. Furthermore if all my thoughts had only been directed towards my personal satisfaction, the fifteen years of my reign would have simply been one long unendurable agony. But I am conscious of having worked with all my energy for the good of the country. It is that which has helped to keep up my courage in some difficult times. I have also kept myself out of the question and have one and only one line of policy which is to work in harmony with everybody for the welfare of the land. I have never opposed measures I thought of utility to Egypt. I have never disdained advice."

The Khedive afterwards spoke to me about his work at Mariout, to which he has devoted much time and trouble. He wants by advancing further and further the railway towards the west and in developing Egyptian interests in the direction of Tripoli to lend himself to a very important scheme, a line across Africa to unite Tangiers and Cairo. I was aware of the Khedive's interest in this work. His Highness's explanation proved to me that he is always keenly interested in it. The results up to now are moreover noteworthy and it will not be one of the least benefits of his reign. He is very proud of it for it is all entirely due to his initiative.

When the Khedive was bringing my audience to an end, he hesitated momentarily, and then concluded with a mournful little smile, "Tell the French to come in numbers to Egypt. We do not forget what they have been for us and we love them well *all the same.*"

The "Egyptian Standard" exults at his Highness's manifesto and construes his words as the announcement of the approaching political transformation of Egypt.

Mustapha Pasha Kamel's organ greets the Khedive's statements with delight and declares: "What the Khedive has said with the authority of a royal word Egyptians have not ceased to repeat with the ardour and sincerity of their convictions. The co-operation of the Nation with the State means a constitutional goverment, and this is the demand and desire of every true Egyptian. What more comprehensive reply could his Highness make to the calumnies of the "Times," which has taken upon itself to represent and publish to the world the hopes and fears and opinions of the Occupation!"

Elsewhere we read in the same newspaper that one of the results of Nationalism in Egypt "will be the direct one, leading to the complete breakdown of Lord Cromer's rule," for "if any power is to free Egypt from its present and future humiliating bondage it is the Nationalist party."

The most interesting comments in the vernacular Moslem newspapers are contained in Sheikh Aly Youssef's organ, "Al Moayad," which remarks: "Prudent persons disapprove of the way in which his Highness's remarks are made to fit in with the existing situtation and to give them a meaning which is foreign to Egyptian interests. The Khedive is above all the various political currents of his nation, and so he ought to be."

In a recent issue "Al Moayad" declares that the Khedive is entirely justified in refuting the false charges which have been brought against him, and it declares that the personal attacks on his Highness which have appeared in "The Times" from time to time of late will cost England dear for they make the Egyptians shrink more and more from the British Government.

"Al Minbar" shows that the Khedive's declarations contain no extraordinary annoucemnt, and that the statement as to the necessity for the co-operation of the nation with its Sovereign in the administration of the country is fully in accord with precedent, and the same expression was employed by both his Highness's predecessors in the Khediviate.

LORD LAMINGTON'S RETURN.

H. E. Lord Lamington will arrive in Bombay from Aden by the R. I. M. S. Dufferin at noon to-morrow. He will leave Bombay by the 11-15 train the same evening reaching Poona at six next morning. An hour later he leaves by motor for Mahableshwar arriving at noon. His Excellency will be accompanied by Major Lee, Military Secretary, Dr. Cogill, and Captain Paget, Extra A.-D.-C.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 2nd March, amounted to Rs. 22,890, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 8,551. The total earnings from 1st January to 2nd March were Rs. 2,28,361, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,09,519.

ank Holiday.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, APRIL 20.

THE RESIDENCY.

The special feature of the "At Home" at the Residency on Thursday last was that His Highness the Nizam was present in spite of the rain that set in. His Highness drove over early in his motor and stayed almost up to the end. The Prince also was there, besides some of the prominent nobles, and almost all the leading officials of the City. There will be a breakfast at the Chowmahla Palace in honour of the Officiating Resident on Monday morning.

THE MINISTER.

The Minister is expected to return from Waltair to-morrow morning. The original programme is said to have been changed, the remaining portion of his leave being spent in a trip to Ajmere and back.

THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

With a view to promote the indigenous industries of His Highness' Dominions, the Government has abolished the export duty on manufactured goods as well as the duty on raw materials imported for manufacture. The duty on some of the local productions has also been reduced to a very great extent. It is matter for congratulation that, in spite of these reductions, the revenue from the Department has not in any way suffered, but has considerably increased, as it is said that there is an excess of about 48 lakhs of rupees in the collections within the last three years compared with the returns for the preceding period.

THE LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

It is now nearly six months since the amendment of the Legal Practitioners' Act was entrusted to a Special Committee. As draft Bill was published in the *Jareeda*; but nothing has been heard of it since.

THE CURRENCY.

The scandal regarding the copper coinage has again risen to a high pitch and numerous complaints are made daily that the recent order regarding the exchange is not given effect in the Central Treasury, where it is a dead letter. It needs no mention that the shroffs in the bazaars have taken full advantage of it and are grinding the poor people with a vengeance. Under the circumstances, the best course to be adopted would be to issue a fresh order, modifying the last one by lowering the tender from Rs. 25 to even Rs. 4 or 5, according to the stock of coins available in the Treasury, so that the poorer class may be benefitted. As it is, only well-to-do people and those who have friends in the Treasury are enabled to have the advantage.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th April, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There was slight rain throughout the Province during the week. Spring crops are being gathered and threshing and winnowing are in progress. Extra crops are being weeded and watered and are doing well. Some damage to the standing crops by rain is reported from Bareilly, Budaun, Pilibhit, Rampur and Lucknow and by hail from Meerut and Aligarh. Crops in ear in Garhwal are suffering from rust and crops on the threshing floors have been slightly damaged by rain in Agra and Hardoi. Extraction of opium continues and weighments have begun. Cattle are generally in good condition. Markets are well stocked and fodder is ample. Prices are generally stationary.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen throughout the Province. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar and Shahpur, and falling in Jallundur, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Lyallpur : there are slight fluctuations in the prices of other food-grains. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress; sowings of extra spring crops and of sugarcane and cotton continue; ploughings for other autumn crops are going on in Shahpur. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are good to average; the outturn of gram and rapeseed is short in Amritsar and of rapeseed in Lahore. Crops have been damaged by hail and strong winds in Hissar; serious damage has been done to the gram crop by lightning in Amritsar; vegetables have been injured by insects in Sialkot. Locusts laid eggs in parts of Mianwali and have damaged crops in parts of Lyallpur where eggs and hoppers are being destroyed. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Mianwali. There are no complaints regarding the canal supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCES.

Heavy rain fell during the week. The standing crops are in good condition, except gram which is withering. Fine warm weather is much required to mature wheat in some places; in Bannu it is suffering from rust. The destruction of locusts and their eggs still goes on in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan; locusts have also been seen flying over some villages of Peshawar and Nowshera tehsils, but no damage is reported; eggs of locusts reported in two villages of Nowshera tehsil in Peshawar district are being destroyed. Sowing of extra spring crops and of sugarcane are in progress. Land is also being prepared for autumn sowings. The water supply and fodder are sufficient. There has been much irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition of cattle is generally good except in one village of the Tank tehsil in Dera Ismail Khan district. Prices show a tendency to rise. Prices :—wheat 15 7/8 to 20 1/2 ; gram 17 7/8 to 24; maize 25 3/16 to 30 1/2; and bajra 21 to 27 1/4 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Showers were received almost everywhere in the Agency; the maximum fall was one inch thirty-nine cents at Bharatpur. Harvesting is in progress everywhere, except in Bharatpur where it is retarded by rain. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient. Prices are falling in Bharatpur and are nearly steady elsewhere; they are still high in places.

CENTRAL INDIA.

There was no rain in Gwalior but showers were general in Baghelkhand and there was slight rain in other Agencies. Harvesting of spring crops is finished in Bhopawar and continues elsewhere. Land is being prepared for autumn crops. The standing crops and probable outturn are fair to good. The crops have been slightly damaged by blight and hail-storms in parts of Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good except in parts of Indore, Bhopawar and Rutlam. Prices continue high in Baghelkand and Jaora, are falling in Bundelkhand and in parts of Malwa, and are steady elsewhere. The collection of opium is finished in Bhopawar and continues in Gwalior.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Rain was received in eighteen districts amounting to 1½ inches in Mandla, Narsinghpur and Betul and nearly an inch in Hoshangabad and Amraoti ; light showers not exceeding ½ of an inch fell in other districts ; the rain was accompanied by hail in Mandala. Harvesting is completed in most districts ; threshing and winnowing of spring crops and picking of cold weather cotton in Warora tehsil (Chanda) are well advanced Preparation of land for autumn crops in Cotton district, and repairs to field embankments in Chhatisgarh continue. Wheat has suffered considerably from rust and gram from insects in Mandla. The recent rain has damaged the mohwi crop. Fodder and water are adequate everywhere but the price of fooder is rising in Nagpur and Yeotmal. Prospects are generally goods Prices remained stationary in thirteen districts ; the price of gram fell by two seers in Mandla, elsewhere prices are fairly steady but equal or exceed the scarcity level in Chanda, Balaghat, Bilaspur and Amraoti.

Native States.—Rajnandgaon received 1½ inches of rain accompanied by heavy hail; light local showers fell in Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan, Kawardha and Kanker. Harvesting of spring crops is almost completed ; threshing, winnowing, picking of mohwa flowers and preparation of land for autumn crop continue in Khairagarh. Grain on threshing floors has been slightly damaged by rain. Fodder and water are sufficient and prospects favourable. Rice in Kawardha and Kodon (millet) in Rajnandgaon became dearer by 2 seers and wheat in Chhuikhadan cheaper by 4 seers per rupee.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief during the week was 36,683 an increase of 1,065.

[illegible] proposed, but it is a humiliating testi[illegible] the still [illegible] condition of the scie[illegible] the [illegible] disposes. And the we[illegible] dispo[illegible] between M. Santos-Dumont and the D[illegible]deacon prize of about £2,000. The other [illegible] three days within which to qualify for the prize by "flying" one kilometre, as distinct from ballooning. On that day the violence of the wind prevented an essay being made, and the next day was no better. The wind was less, but the rain was too heavy. His failure [illegible] prospect for the present.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

The question of land reform in England is attracting general attention at present and, in view of the recent utterances which were recorded by Reuter, are likely to take a far more prominent place in the political arena. On this subject Mr. James Long writing to a contemporary at home says :—

Whatever may be the day on which the promised bill on small holdings appears, it is now definitely certain that it will appear, and, if I am not mistaken, it will prove creditable alike to the Government and the country. It can scarcely be supposed that the production of an optimist report by the Committee appointed to deal with the question is the sole cause of the legislation which we are now anticipating for the reports of Committees have sometimes been deposited in pigeon-holes, where, if the truth were known, they were intended to be placed by those who inspired the appointment of their authors. The firm declaration of the Prime Minister and the progressive views of the Majority of the members of the House of Commons are doubtless at the bottom of the matter and had there been the same desire on the part of the predecessors of the present Ministry a system of small holdings might have been established any time within the past ten years with enormous advantage to the nation as well as to thousands of individuals who have called for land, and so many of whom have left these shores to seek it elsewhere. Prominent among the reasons which can be adduced in support of small holdings I may refer to the declining rural population as well as to the declining birth-rate. The number of rural districts (over 400) in England in which the population decreased between 1891 and 1901 is amazing, in spite of the fact that they include a legion of country towns which have been actually progressive, so that the actual diminution is much greater than it appears. The causes of this diminution have been frequently explained; that it is largely owing to the hopelessness of the future, owing to the conservative system under which land is held and to the counterattractions of the towns (whether in the form of pleasure, wages, or change matters little), is quite understood. What it is necessary to do to-day is to add to the fascination which the country already possesses in its beauty, its fresh air, its summer days, and its tranquil nights those practical attractions which will enable men to enjoy the advantages which Nature provides and at the same time to earn a whole or partial livelihood on the soil.

The land in England is in comparatively few hands, and not only is this the case in relation to ownership, but to occupation. The number of owners of properties which are more than mere plots is ridiculously small, while the number of farms estimated on the same basis is incomparably smaller than in any other advanced agricultural country in Europe. In the past owners have been unwilling to sell to small buyers, and that unwillingness is emphasised when the question of the conditions of sale are set out, for it is obvious that a man with small means or entirely without capital, although earning wages sufficient to maintain his family, is not in a position to lay aside sufficient, however careful he may be, to enable him to pay the large sum which would be demanded, even were an owner willing to sell.

The first thing, then, is the provision of land. But it is not sufficient that the worst land in the country should be set aside for the small holder, however skilled he may be in its culture, for he has a right to soil which is capable of responding to his efforts, and thus ensuring his success. It is next essential that in case of purchase payment should be made by instalments extending over a long series of years, and that the rate of interest should not exceed 3¼ to 3½ per cent. All practical men are aware that, if it is not entirely hopeless to anticipate success under such conditions, a man is enormously handicapped if, having obtained land, his means are insufficient to enable him to purchase the necessary tools, seeds, manures, and even live stock wherewith to equip it. A milking cow returns an immediate profit. Laying poultry are similarly useful, but cow-keeping is beyond the vast majority of applicants, while poultry-keeping is an industry which should be commenced in a very small way and extended as experience is gained. The production of crops, whether those of the farm or the garden involves a lapse of some months before a harvest is reaped and marketed, and during all this period the family of the small holder must be maintained. In a word, what little means a man possesses should, as far as possible, be husbanded during his first and second year. For this reason men with satisfactory histories at their back—and it is advisable that care should be exercised in their selection—should not be required to make any payment on account of purchase money until the expiration of at least three years, during which period I cannot doubt that the vast majority of purchasers will have increased the feesimple value of the land by the labour they have put into it.

The rating of these small holdings should be based upon simple justice; in my own experience Overseers have been too ready to double the rates per acre immediately a property is cut up for division. It is intolerable that a village tradesman should have the power to surcharge men who are struggling for progress for no other reason than that he is opposed to the principal which is calculated to help them to prosper. Care should be taken not only substantially to fence each holding and to construct sound roads, but to provide good drainage and an ample and pure water supply to houses which are built, whether on the instalment principle or at the expense of and by the efforts of the holders themselves.

Wher eland is let at a rental the holder should have a free hand conditionally upon his cultivating thel and in a husbandlike manner, a provision which is more in his interest than in that of the actual owner ; nor should it be possible to disturb him at any time, unless he actually lays himself open to serious complaint, in which case the Board of Agriculture should be the arbiter. Land let at a rent should be charged on similar terms to land of the same character let in larger areas, although it is but fair that something should be added where money is expended for drainage, fencing, and roadmaking. A sound bill will prevent any appropriation on the part of owners of the improvements made by tenants, by ejection or otherwise. The timber growing on holdings which are sold should be marked and reserved, the option of their purchase within a good period being reserved to the occupier.

Something, too, should be done by the Government to provide for the extension of co-operation. Where colonies of small holders are established their prosperity is more secure if they are enabled to act in common, as in Luxemburg, where in some 500 villages there are nearly 350 co-operative societies, each with its clubroom and its equipment of farm tools, the more costly of which the members are enabled to use in turn and in common. By the aid of cooperation farm expenses are diminished, whether in the purchase of seeds, manures, foods, toois or coals and the like. This system should be extended by the holders themselves to embrace assurance of their live stock.

JAMES LONG.

EUROPE has not yet finished quite with the visitation of small-pox, though little is now heard of it either at Dunkirk or in Paris. The disease still flickers in the winter cold in regions of which good sanitation is not, to put it mildly, the most conspicuous characteristic. A case has just broken out in Turin, and if the infection should prolong itself until the hot weather sets in, the position might easily become serious. As it is, a stringent public vaccination order has been made, from which none of the inhabitants are to be exempt.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

P. & O. "MALTA": COLLISION AT SINGAPORE.

Official Enquiry in Colombo.

A CHINESE JUNK THE VICTIM.

On the authority of H. E. the Governor (who received news from Singapore) Mr W E Thorpe, Receiver of Wrecks, held an enquiry on April 18th at the Colombo Customs Office re alleged running down of a Chinese junk in Singapore by the P. & O. s.s. "Malta."

The Commander and officers on deck, the look-out man and the steersman of the "Malta" at the time of the collision attended the Customs this morning for the enquiry when the following evidence were recorded:—

Captain R A Peters master of the s.s. "Malta" sworn, said:—I produce 3 log books. The European official log. This is only used for official entries. It would be used for a collision and we had one. The last entry is 19th February, but the arrival at Singapore and Penang on 12th and 13th April is noted, The Chief Officer enters this up. The last entry in the Asiatic log "is dated 24th March at Shanghai." I also produce the desk log—a ship's log book. In that also there is no entry as regards this matter.

The incident occurred between 3-30 and 4 a.m on the 11th April as we were approaching Singapore and we were about off Johore Hill at the time. The two officers and myself were on the bridge at the time. The ship was steaming at the time 11 knots. The look-out man ran and suddenly called out vessel ahead. I went on one side of the bridge and two officers went to the other side looking over the sides and ahead. I saw nothing. The two officers, a minute later, called out there she is "all clear." I went over to this side of the bridge and he pointed the vessel out to me astern on the port quarter. It was dark; no moon. I could only see a vessel without sail up and I presume she was at anchor. She had no light. She seemed to me a small ship. I could see no masts. The two officers told me afterwards there was one mast. I could, only see a blurr. This blurr was almost straight behind us astern a little to the port quarters, So we must have passed her very close. I felt no shock and we had ports hanging out to feel from the ship's sides which would have hit her masts if we had touched her. A collision even with a very small object would have been perceptible even by shock. I heard no cries and shouting, and was so confident that we had not touched her and took no further steps. This was about 20 miles from Singapore. We went on to Singapore in the evening and got a letter from our Agents. A letter of the Harbour Master to the agents sent on to me to ask if I knew anything about this as a ship had brought in eleven Chinamen from a junk alleged to have been run down. I reported that we had passed a junk at anchor with no lights up and had gone clear of her. It is extraordinary that the Junk should have been at anchor where she was. It is right in the fairway of steamer traffic and I felt no shock of any collision and heard no cries.

SECOND OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

F. W. J. Carpendale said I was on duty on the bridge when the incident occurred. The first thing I heard about it was the man on lookout calling out about it. I could not hear distinctly what he said. It sounded like Boat under the bow or close to the bow. I and the Captain were then on the bridge, the upper bridge. Not in my chart room. After the look-out man called out, we both looked out ahead with our night glasses. We could see nothing and went to the end of the bridge port side and then saw what looked to me like a boat, a small rowing boat, but what looked like an open boat for cargo—a sailing lighter—and saw this immediately below the bridge on the port side, close to the ship about the middle of the boat itself from the ship's side. I could see no mast. I did not tell the Captain it had any masts. I am sure I saw no light. I think I heard some shouting—if not, there was just before that. I then called out to the man at the wheel "starboard the helm" which he reported and carried out the order. I saw him put the helm over, when I looked again the boat was further away from the ship and the ship that was apparently all clear. I think I called the Captain's attention to that. He came over to my end of the bridge and saw that she was clear and we put the ship on her course again. I felt no shock whatever. We had no discussion over the matter at the time. We did not talk it over. It did not occur to us at the time that there had been any collision. I thought that the order to starboard the helm had swung our stern clear of her and we had passed her without touching. The first idea of collision entered my head in Singapore when the Captain told me we had got a letter from the Agents. The ship was on the usual course and I saw no sail up. Whether the boat was actually at anchor I do not know. From the glimpse I had of the boat I thought it was a cargo boat. It was quite dark—very dark, no moon. I saw no light whatever. The cries I heard may have been anything. Cries of men suddenly awakened from sleep. I heard them only for absconder two. I think before I saw the boat probably when they first became aware we were near them. As the Captain was leaning over my end of the bridge, looking out astern, we heard no cries and think we did not. No entry was made in the log as the enquiries were not altered. I did not think that merely altering the helm was worth-while entering. We do not enter any temporary change of helm, a passing of a vessel. We enter changes of courses.

THE LOOKOUT MAN'S STATEMENT.

T. Klohane—said :—I am an able seaman. I was on duty forward on the Lookout between 3.30 and 4 a. m. on the night in question. I was the first to observe something ahead. Something small in the water. It was very dark. It was not far ahead as it was very dark. It looked like a dark lump of firewood in the water and struck three times on the gong. I sung out "Dhoney under the board" and was then right in the very nose of the ship. I could not see whether we actually touched her. She was very close to us, about three feet on the post bow and saw no light at all, not when I first saw her nor afterwards. Where I first saw her she seemed to be lying lengthways our course, not across our course. The Captain explains that the tide was then at flood, running towards Singapore, and if she was at anchor she would be lying with her bows towards the direction from which the "Malta" was coming. As she was under our bows and heard one man shout "only one." I felt no shock. I felt nothing strike the ship. The Captain questioned me afterwards about it at Singapore, not immediately after the incident. At the time I did not think we had hit her. I thought we had passed her clear.

A SEAMAN'S EVIDENCE.

J. S. Ferris—sworn—said :—I am an able seaman. I was steering at the time in question. I heard them going straight ahead and the man forward sung out something, which I could not hear. The two officers looked to see if we could see anything and he told me to starboard the helm which I did. I saw nothing. I heard no cries. I saw no light and felt no shock.

Adam Darwood—Sworn said:—I am a lascar seaman on board the "Malta." I was on lookout at the time. I first saw a boat. I told the Quarter Master to look within and he told me to strike the gong. Neither of us shouted to the bridge as the Quarter-Matser shouted to the bridge. No sails ; about 20 yards ahead (points out distance,) There was no moon. The boat had no light and was then on the port bow side of the forecastle. The ship did not strike the boat ; we passed close by. I heard some shouting after we passed the boat ; the shouts were at a distance.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, April 24.

240 REGIMENTAL MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday next the 25th instant at 7 p m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, April 24.

23. Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once, for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

24 Extract from India Army Orders dated 1st April 1907 is published for information.

152 Musketry—Volunteer Cadets—It has been decided * that, with effect from the 1st April 1907, cadets, of Volunteer Corps shall be required to fire only the first † period of the annual musketry course, their allowance of small arm ball ammunition being accordingly reduced from 150 to 65 rounds per annum.

2 To enable cadets to earn the extra efficiency and efficiency grants under the altered conditions the number of qualifying points for 1st and 2nd Class Shots will be as follows :—

1st Class	100	points with the Rifle	
	85		carbine
2nd Class	70	do,	do.
	55		

3 Army Regulations, India, Volume IA, will be amended in due course.

25 Coy Rifle Meeting—The 113th Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is placed at the disposal of O C "F" Company on Sunday the 28th instant.

CONDITIONS.

I.—Firing to commence at 7 a m.
II.—No entries will be allowed after the continue has sounded.
III.—Rifles will be taken out for those competitors who notify their intention to compete to Head-Quarters.

* Army Department No 1010-B dated 9th March 1907
† Army Regulations, India Volume IX, paragraph 96.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BY THE WAY.

THE PLANETS DURING APRIL.

As Jupiter, pre-eminent throughout the winter months in the night sky, declines as he nears the sun, Mars is slowly creeping into a more favourable position. Both planets are at present in the Milky Way, but in opposite of the parts of the sky, and soon after Jupiter sets in the north-west Mars rises in the south-east in Sagittarius. With the exception of Jupiter all the naked-eye planets are now morning-stars, Mars being the most conspicuous and the first to rise after midnight. Venus rises about an hour before the sun, and moves rapidly towards Saturn, above which, at a distance of little more than the moon's diameter, she passes on the 21st inst. On the 15th inst. Mercury will be at its greatest westerly elongation, and rise a few minutes after Saturn and half an hour after Venus, all three planets then being temporary neighbours in Pisces.

PORTIA PROMOTED TO THE BENCH.

The late Sir Francis Jeune is credited with the opinion—and he had some knowledge of old Venetian law—that Portia ought not to be represented as counsel in the trial scene of "The Merchant of Venice," but as judge. Mr. R. C. Carton, the dramatist, holds similar views. These ideas have been put into force by Mrs. Russ Whytal, for some time leading lady with Mr. E. S. Willard, in her initial production of the play at Hull this week. She—now for the first time—presents the disguised Portia in the judge's seat, immediately below that of the Duke of Venice, who, it is contended, was a mere lay-figure, who ex-officio presided over the Court. Shylock, we know, refers to Portia as a "wise young judge," and she is also appealed to by Antonio to give judgment. And it is Portia who in the end pronounces judgment, the Duke merely echoing the "learned doctor's" deliverance.

A RATIONAL CALENDAR REFORM.

Fine weather and an early Easter do not, as this year always coincide ; and there is much to be said for Professor Wilhelm Forster's suggestion of an international conference to consider the desirability of restricting the variation in the date of Easter to the second week of April, by fixing Easter Sunday for the third Sunday after the Vernal Equinox. The great inconvenience of the present irrational movement of Easter is universally admitted, and calender reformers argue that, unless the Church agrees to forego the ecclesiastical basis of the movable feasts, Easter will cease to be observed by the people generally, who will prefer to remain at work rather than risk a cheerless holiday under wintry conditions.

THE GRAVE OF GOLDSMITH.

That Oliver Goldsmith was buried in the churchyard of the Temple has been placed beyond doubt by the entry in the register. But the stone on the north side of the Temple Church, around which the enthusiasts of the Goldsmith Club will gather to-day, has been placed on a spot purely conjectural, for the exact position of the grave has never been discovered. The real site was remembered as late as 1830. In that year the sexton, a very aged man, who apparently was present at the burial, still venerated an elder-tree which, he said, marked the site of Goldsmith's grave. This elder-tree seems to have stood a few feet south of the present stone, near the old vestry.

THE GERMAN "PENNY DREADFUL."

If the Emperor William does not, one of these days, issue a manifesto and warning about the ravages which the "dime novel," as the Americans say, is causing among the young people of the Fatherland, the "Book Monthly" will be surprised. According to more than one report, this form of reading has taken a tremendous hold upon schoolboy Germany. The German "penny dreadful" is a thing modelled upon Fenimore Cooper, with all the thrills and horrors made possible by the discoveries of modern science. As many as 700,000 copies of such a story will readily be sold and as readily gobbled up by boy readers.

HOGARTH'S "MARCH TO FINCHLEY."

The print of Hogarth's "March to Finchley" is known to everybody, and the original painting, "John o' London" reminds us in *T P's Weekly* may be seen at the Foundling Hospital, in Guilford-street, to which institution it came cheaply—as a lottery prize. Its subject is the march of the Guards towards Scotland in 1745, and the immediate scene is the turnpike between the Adam and Eve and King's Head taverns, the view-point being on ground which is now the crossways formed by the Hampstead-road, the two arms of the Euston-road, and the Tottenham Court-road. This famous print has become more than ever a memorial of Old London, because the King's Head Tavern has lately been removed, and the Hampstead-road widened on its east side as far as Tolmers-square.

HOGARTH'S HUFF WITH GEORGE II.

George II., it is further recalled, refused the dedication of this famous plate to himself, remarking that Hogarth deserved to be picketed for making the "gentlemen of the Army" look ridiculous. In his annoyance Hogarth promptly dedicated the picture "To his Majesty the King of Prussia, an Encourager of the Arts and Sciences !" That mark of exclamation is to this day the memorial of his huff. The plate is a masterpiece of line engraving, and the best work of the unhappy Luke Sullivan, whose features appear as those of the angel in Hogarth's painting of "Paul before Felix," now in Lincoln's Inn.

TREASURE-TROVE IN ART.

The story of the discovery in an old curiosity shop at Wigan of a portrait of Sir Godfrey Kneller by himself, which changed owners for five shillings, recalls many similar stories of the romance of art. Not long ago a Titian, worth at least £9,000, was picked up for a trivial sum in an old dealer's shop in Paris, where it had lain neglected and dust-covered for many a year; and a fine Van Dyck and two Hobbemas, which were discovered by a couple of tourists in the lumber-room of a farm-house, were sold by their lucky finders for a profit of £2,000. A picture-dealer in the Rue St. Lazare, Paris, purchased for 20fr. from a carpenter a Raphael, which a few days later he sold for 80,000fr; for 25s. a Captain Treharne purchased a Turner, said to be worth £700, in an old curiosity shop at Barmouth ; at a Carnarvonshire sale a purchaser secured, for a £5 note, a Rubens valued at £7,000 ; and a "Portrait of a Lady" by Romney was knocked down, at a recent sale in the Midlands, for £100, about one-fiftieth of its reported value.

EARLY MIGRANTS.

The still moonlit nights of this beautiful springtide have evidently been peculiarly favourable to the return of the migrant birds. The wryneck's singular cry was heard in Epping Forest near Loughton on March 26, and the chiff-chaff was searching the buds and repeating its name among the same oaks and hornbeams on April 2. Any day now we may hail the arrival of the nightingale or the blackcap.

RESCUED BY A PIG.

The pig has so often been denounced as an enemy of the human race—at any rate in the form of pork—that one is especially pleased to hear of an incident in which this animal distinguished himself as a life-saver. A vessel reaching New York the other day from the Bahamas brought a strange story of the wreck of a Welsh barque on a reef near Fortune Island. After the failure of several efforts to get a line to shore, it was suggested that the ship's pig be empoloyed as an intermediary. The end of the line was tied around his middle, and, not without remonstrance, he was thrown overboard. When he reached the shore the line was seized by the natives, and within a short time the "breeches" were so successfully at work that the whole crew got safely to land.

FOR CONSCIENCE.

["People in debt ought not to live as though they were not. If they wish to go to the theatre and they possess unpaid bills they ought to ask their tradesmen if they may spend the money."—From a Lenten address by the Rev. George Nicholas.]

I had a sudden wish to go
To see a comedy last night ;
But as, unhappily, I owe
Some bills, I thought it only right
To ask my tradesman if I might.

So to the man who sells me meat
(A Scot) I hurried right away ;
And, wearing an extremely sweet
Expression, I suggested, "May
I go to town and see a play ?"

At first he seemed a bit surprised,
But when I told him what I meant,
And why, he quickly realised
The case (he's most intelligent),
And would not give me his consent.

Then unto him who bakes my bread,
To them who sell me fruit and cheese
I journeyed, and each shook his head,
Although I kept on saying, "Please! !"
And almost went upon my knees.

At last, when I had tested all
Those tradesmen (who were obstinate),
I took a cap and bought a stall—
And for a time, at any rate
Those wretched bills will have to wait.

L W

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDESRS.

"Gazette of India" April 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Asst Commrs of the 4th grade in Burma :—Lieut G H Newcombe, 2nd Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifles and Lieut J E D Prothero, 9th Punjabis.

Mr Ross Scott has been permitted to resign M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th April or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The services of Mr P R Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date of expiry of the privilege leave granted to him.

The services of the Hon Mr E D Maclagan, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 8th April.

The services of Mr H Wheeler, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Dept.

Capt A G McKendrick, M B, I M S, is granted privilege leave for two months and nine days with furlough out of India for four months and twenty-one days in continuation, with effect from the 13th April.

Mr A Brown, 2nd Asst Supdt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 24th March.

The services of Capt J H Murray, M B, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Govt for employment in the Jail Dept.

Mr H T Hyde, Administrator Genl of Bengal, is granted, with effect from the 19th April privileg eleave for three months and in continuation furlough for three months.

Mr Alexander Kinney, Deputy Administrator Genl, Bengal, to officiate as Administrator Genl of Bengal, vice Mr H T Hyde.

Mr R Westmacott to officiate as Deputy Administrator Genl in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, vice Mr A Kinney.

The Rev F B Sandberg, a senior chaplain on the Bengal Lhore ecclesiastical establishment, in permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th February.

The Rev William Owen O'Conor has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal Lahore ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C Vieyra, Apprentice Engr, Bengal, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 9th Feb.

Lieut Col W J D Dundee, C I E, R E, Military Works Services, is appointed to officiate as Secy in the P W Dept to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr Genl and Chief Comr, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 9th April and until further orders.

Mr G S Morley, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service of Govet, with effect from the 27th May.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the return from leave of Lieut-Col J H Christie, Cantonment Mages' Dept, Major W C C Leslie, reverts to his substantive appointment in the 2nd grade, and Major C W Field reverts to his substantive appointment in the 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st March 1907.

Second-Lieut George Alexander Phillips, Infantry Branch, Indian Army Reserve of officers, is promoted to the rank of Lieut

A Meredyth Young, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

The following promotions are made :—

Indian Army—Major to be Lieut-Cols—John Alfred Hudson Woodward, 37th Dogras 1st April William George Hay Stirling, 86th Carnatic Infay 2nd April

Second-Lieut to be Lieut—Edward Rolleston Palmer Berryman, 39th Garhwal Rifles; Keith Douglas Allan, 35th Sikhs; Owen Christopher Pulley, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment); John Lewis Carr, 7th Gurkha Rifles 13th November. Hugh Gordon Benton, 4th Cavalry ; 7th January. Martin Louis Alan Gompertz 108th Infantry 3rd March. Charles Pierson Browne, Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), and Harold Yorke Salkeld, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse 4th March.

Indian Medical Service—To be Col Lieut-Col Douglas French-Mullen, M D, I M S 21st March.

Majors to be Lieut Cols—C H L Meyer, M D; W H W Elliot, M B, D S O ; L F Childe, M B ; W R Clark, M B; G F W Braide; R J Marks; C E S under; M B; M A Ker; H Herbert; F R C S; T D C Barry; A Buchanan; L G Fischer; W Vest; MB, G Garrice; C EL Gilbert; G B Irvine; F J Crawford ;M D; R Robertson; M B 30th March

Lieut-Col Cubitt Sindall Rundle, M B, Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th May.

Brevet-Col William Simpson Marshall, Indian Army, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th April.

Major Mackenzie Walcot Baugh, 105th Mahratta Light Infay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 10th March.

Senior Assit Surg and honorary Capt Andrew John Baptist Yaz, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th Feb.

Surg-Capt Francis Edward Price 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps resigns his commission, dated 30th March.

Capt Septimus Edwin Greaves Bombay Vol Rifles resings his commission, Dated 27th Feb.

Capt Honorary Major Charles Pratt, V D Supernumerary List, 1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Vol Rifles resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps, dated 10th Dec.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments in the Finance Dept are notified :—

Mr J S Meston, I C S, to be Joint Secy in the Finance Dept, in charge of the Military Finance Branch, with effect from 13th April 1907, but to officiate as Secy, Ordinary Branch, during the absence of Mr W S Meyer on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J B Brunyate, I C S, to officiate as Joint Secy in the Finance Dept, in charge of the Military Finance Branch, during the employment of Mr J S Meston on other duty, or until further orders.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drop of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SEASON'S TRIMMINGS.

Fashion seems to insist on the encouragement of hand labour and everyone is wearing something embroidered, something inset, with insertion and medallions or motifs of lace. Dainty garlands and spray designs on white or delicate colours are extremely pretty but with all the extra work, however, the spring fashions show in general a greater simplicity of line and a general effect of lightness both in material and colouring. When cloth is used it is of the very lightest weight, but so beautifully finished as to possess a gloss almost like that of satin. Voile is extremely popular and rings in the colour of the voile are used as a trimming. Velvet ribbons of a much deeper shade are drawn through these rings and a waist belt of white with small pearl buttons always makes an excellent finish. Long loops and ends of velvet finished with large silk tassels appear on many of the Empire coatees and scarf effects are also popular. This scarf idea is introduced upon boleros and blouses, not only in the shape of narrow loops and ends, but in more pronounced forms, suggesting the separate wide shoulder scarf. Wide soft scarves, plaited on the shoulders and falling low over the sleeves, give the correct long shoulder-line so much in vogue, and wide armholes, reminiscent of the kimono outline, with loose sleeves coming through these, overhanging some tight white lace or net sleeve which fits to the wrist, are the order of the day. Dots appear on many of the new models. Panels of silk are decorated with graduated dots, the large ones being at the bottom of the skirt, diminishing as they reach upward toward the waist. Bands of embroidery insertion have a white ground, thickly strewn with embroidered pin-point dots of colour and embroidered floral designs in colour. Apropos of coloured trimmings, there are some very effective laces into which colour is introduced. The coarse dots in cream net sometimes have designs in dull colour rather than in white, and Cluny laces in which a part of the design is executed in colour are also shown.

The plaited front frills of lingerie and lace which have received the name of Marie Antoinette are very frequently introduced on tucked blouses, and a finish of the same lace is used upon the frills applied to the collar and cuffs.

NOVELTIES IN SHOES.

The demand for tan shoes of all styles is to be greater than ever this season. The tan leather shoe with the high heel and the negligee bow is one of the most popular styles for general wear. These shoes and ties are decidedly pretty, and add materially to a pretty costume. When worn with some of the dainty spring colouring they are exceedingly smart. Large, flat, enamelled buttons are to be seen on shoes of the glossiest of patent leather, and there are many combinations of shoe colours. Many novelties are shown in boots, which promised to be popular for summer wear. One of the smartest and most elaborate models is in tan leather. with the top carved in lines and small designs. This smart boot is finished with a high heel and brown pearl buttons. A similar shoe, with a patent leather vamp, has carved pearl grey kid uppers. Amongst the less conspicuous novelties is a golden brown kid shoe made to match costumes of the new leather shade so popular this season. The new summer bows for shoes intended to be worn with elaborated frocks, instead of being quite plain, are decorated with stitched bands of leather cut in curves and angles. Both tan and black shoes will be trimmed with these stitched bands of leather in some decorative fashion. For evening wear there are satin shoes in every possible shade to match the gown. The toes are either decorated with tiny buckles, inset with semi-precious stones, or else choux of chiffon, plain or with a few tiny moss rose buds nestling in the centre of the rosettes.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

Several stations in the west of the Peninsula and one in Assam report rain. the cloud has decreased in the south of the Peninsula but spread from the west into the United Provinces where the temperature has risen considerably. In Burma Port Blair had half an inch of rains and the skies are clear or only lightly clouded while the humidity and temperature remain nearly normal. In North East India and Orissa, Shillong reports one inch of rain. The skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded and in Chota Nagpur and Behar the air continues drier than usual. The temperature has risen and is now nearly normal in the whole of the division. In the United Provinces, the Central India and the Central Provinces the cloud has spread over the United Provinces, skies are lightly to heavily clouded everywhere. The humidity has decreased but is still above normal in a few stations. The temperature has risen except in Berar and is still in slight to moderate defect in the Central Provinces and the North West of the United Provinces but is practically normal elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.
SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaipur, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Bellary and has changed by small amounts elsewhere

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 5° to 13° below normal in many places and the minimum 5° to 8° above it at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmer, Jubbulpore and Poona and 5° below it at Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Allahabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Deesa, Saugor, Amraoti, Malegaon, Poona, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Mormugao, Karwar, Mangalore and Calicut recorded light to moderate showers.

Weather is in a slightly unsettled condition on and off the Konkan Coast and local scattered rain is likely to the south of latitude 22°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BABY BOY'S HEAD RAW WITH HUMOR

Running Eczema From Birth—Head Raw—Face Sickening Sight—It Wore Him to a Shadow—Tried Remedies and Two Doctors—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It wore him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and was told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28 Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, Mar. 12, 1906."

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

DIBDIN, who first erected bibiomania into a fine art, would have rejoiced in the "battle of the bibliomaniacs" which was fought at a London auction-room recently. Everyone has heard of his famous description of the struggle between Lord Spencer and the Marquis of Blandford for the Valdarfer Boccaccio which was sold ninety-five years ago for £2,260—up to that day the highest price which had ever been given for a single volume on account of its literary interest, although in 1312 the Jews of Venice had offered the Pope its weight in gold for a Hebrew Bible which adorned the Vatican Library. This handsome offer would have worked out at something like £20,000, but the Pope refused to sell. Since 1812 the price given for the Valdarfer Boccaccio has several times been beaten in consequence of the influx of millionaires into the book market. Examples of the earliest printing press, like the Mazarin Bible and the Latin Psalter of 1459, are believed to hold the record of book prices, which runs up, to something over £5,000, though a French bibliographer tells us that the German Government once paid £10,000 for the missal which was presented by Leo X. to Henry VIII. along with the title of "Defender of the Faith." The price paid for the First Folio Shakspere which was formerly in the Rowfant Library is therefore not a "record," though it marks a considerable increase in the value of that interesting book. The highest price previously obtained in an auction-room for it was £1,720, paid at Christie's in 1901. The Rowfant copy brought more than double that sum—£3,600. It was a particularly fine copy, but the only reason for this remarkable increase in price is the increased competition for what is rightly described as the most interesting specimen of English printing—not, of course, for its typographical excellence, but for literary reasons. It will be noted that copies of such a book as the First Folio are always growing scarcer, because one after another is absorbed into a public collection from which there is no likelihood of its being parted. It is the ambition of every public libaray to acquire a 1623 Shakspere, and as the number of known copies is not likely to increase the available supply for the rich private collector is ever diminishing. Imagination fails to grasp the huge sum that might change hands if a lucky explorer of old libraries ever came upon that uncut and unopened copy of the First Folio which Ireland rashly promised to his patrons; it is safe to predict that all existing records of bibliomania would disappear.

DEFOE'S HOME DOOMED.

An interesting literary shrine is about to disappear if the "Tribune" is correct in telling us that the old house at Tooting in which Defoe wrote "Robinson Crusoe" is doomed to demolition, in consequence of the encroachments of the speculative builder. The more ambitious mansion which Defoe built for himself at Stoke Newington, after the success of his immortal romance, similarly perished some thirty or forty years ago, but it was of comparatively small interest. "Robinson Crusoe" is one of the few books that equally charm young and old and are likely to live as long as the language in which they are written. Johnson, who had no love for the Whig pamphleteer, yet had the good taste to class "Robinson Crusoe" with "Don Quixote" and the "Pilgrim's Progress" as one of the only three human works which the reader ever wished to be longer. Sam Weller held that the great art of literary composition was to make you "vish there vos more" and it is not a bad criterion. At the same time one cannot help feeling it a little odd that in all three cases the author did respond to this desire, and each time with imperfect success. The second part of the "Pilgrim's Progress is poor stuff, in spite of Mr. Greatheart, when it is compared with the simple and immortal allegory of Christian and his journey. An acute critic has observed that the continuation of "Dom Quixote," admirable as it is, loses half its charm from the moment in which Sancho Panza recognises the madness of his master. And the second part of "Robinson Crusoe," for all its lively incident, cannot compare for a moment with the unique narrative of its hero's loneliness on the desert island—the Epic of Tools, as it has well been called. Probably few readers are even aware that there was a third part, "Serious Reflections during the Life of Robinson Crusoe with his Vision of the Angelic World"—an extremely dull piece of moralising which the good sense of modern editors has uniformly persuaded them to omit, and which is only known to the curious student of literary byways. A factitious interest was given to the "Serious Reflections" by the mare's-nest discovery of some modern critics that the whole of "Robinson Crusoe" was a detailed allegory of Defoe's own life, and that his solitary existence on the famous island was intended to represent the many years during which the author lived in the same house with his wife without ever speaking a word to her. But this theory has not been accepted by the generality of biographers and has little evidence to support it. It is true that Defoe himself says somewhere that he saw a kind of allegory of his own life in "Robinson Crusoe," but he meant it in a very different sense from the severely literal one which was put on it by Henry Kingsley and some later writers. We may quote from one of the finest English critics, the late Sir Leslie Stephen, the passage in which he explains why "Robinson Crusoe" was an allegory, and in which he gives an admirable exposition of the qualities which founded our over-seas Empire without making us so popular as other less successful colonisers have been.

A TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN.

"In 'Robinson Crusoe' is Defoe, and more than Defoe, for he is the typical Englishman of his time. He is the broad-shouldered, beef-eating John Bull, who has been shouldering his way through the world ever since. Drop him in a desert island, and he is just as sturdy and self-composed as if he were in Cheapside. Instead of shrieking or writing poetry, becoming a wild hunter or a religious hermit, he calmly sets about building a house and making pottery and laying out a farm. He does not accommodate himself to his surroundings; they have got to accommodate themselves to him. He meets a savage and at once annexes him, and preaches him such a sermon as he had heard from the exemplary Dr. Doddridge. Cannibals come to make a meal of him, and he calmly stamps them out with the means provided by civilisation. Long years of solitude produce no sort of effect upon him morally or mentally. He comes home as he went out, a solid, keen tradesman, having, somehow or other, plenty of money in his pockets, and ready to undertake similar risks in the hope of making a little more. He has taken his own atmosphere with him to the remotest quarters. Wherever he has set down his solid foot he has taken permanent possession of the country. The ancient religions of the primæval East or the quaint beliefs of savage tribes make no particular impression upon him, except a passing spasm of disgust at anybody having different superstitions from his own; and, being in the main a good-natured animal in a stolid way of his own, he is able to make use even of Popish priests if they will help to found a new market for his commerce. The portrait is not the less effective because the artist was so far from intending it that he could not even conceive of anybody being differently constituted from himself. It shows us all the more vividly what was the manner of man represented by the stalwart Englishman of the day; what were the men who were building up vast systems of commerce and manufacture, shoving their intrusive presons into every quarter of the globe, evolving a great empire but of a few factories in the East, winning the American continent for the dominant English race, sweeping up Australia by the way as a convenient settlement for convicts, stamping firmly and decisively on all toes that got in their way blundering enormously and preposterously and yet always coming out steadily planted on their feet, eating roast beef and plum pudding, drinking rum in the tropics, singing 'God Save the King' and intoning Watts's hymns under the nose of ancient dynasties and prehistoric priesthood; managing always to get their own way, to force a reluctant world to take note of them as a great if rather a disagreeable fact, and making it probable that in long ages to come the English of 'Robinson Crusoe' will be the native language of inhabitants of every region under the sun." If it is necessary to moralise "Robinson Crusoe" it could hardly be done better than in this brilliant presentment of the type which Defoe painted, and for whose sake his book has a perennial interest for its descendants, even though they are changing, for better or worse, from the John Bull of the eighteenth century.

ANOTHER COLLEGE HISTORY.

The Rev. H. E. D. Blakiston, the new President of Trinity College, Oxford, has written a history of the College and the life of its founder, Sir Thomas Pope. His investigations into the life of Sir Thomas Pope had results of not a little general literary interest. He made a curious and, as he says, a rather painful discovery which has seemed to cast a decided reflection on the literary character of one of the most distinguished sons of Trinity College—a writer who has a place of very high honour in the history of English literature, Thomas Warton, the eighteenth-century Laureate and professor of poetry. Among Thomas Warton's many historical and antiquarian works is a learned and highly entertaining biography of the founder of Trinity College. Mr. Blakiston discovered that the genial old poetry professor adopted literary methods of heightening the interest of this biography which nowadays would be called by a somewhat severe name. Among the materials on which Warton's work was based was the old Marian diary of Henry Machyn, printed for the first time in the middle of last century. Mr. Blakiston found that seven passages, adding very materially to the entertainment of the "Life," which Warton quoted as from Machyn, are really fabrications. Generations of Wartson's readers have been impressed by a vivid description of a great pageant with which Sir Thomas honoured Princes Elizabeth at Shrovetide, 1556, and with another picture of a triumphal progress made by Elizabeth down the Thames to see her sister at Richmond. These and other similar picturesque narratives which Warton quotes from Machyn are not, Mr. Blakiston found, anywhere to be met with in the old diarist. A serious examination of them leaves no room for doubt that they are eighteenth century fictions.

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re-vitalise the spent system, and fit it to resume the arduous duties allotted to it. It operates in such a manner that both mental and physical capacity are increased and the feeling of "nerves" rapidly vanishes. It is sympathetic and yet thorough in its action, building up the exhausted tissues and strengthening the feeling of self-reliance. A man who under ordinary circumstances cannot bear any mental strain, is capable, after he has renewed his strength with Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, of withstanding almost any shock. He may be said to possess "nerves like steel." The remedy has been truly called "a short cut to Health."

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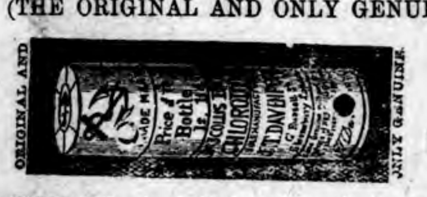

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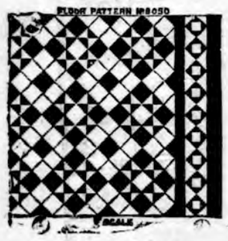

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